BUCCANEER
COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The only high grade COVER Rs. 7 each.
TUBE at Rs. 3-8 each.
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VOL. IV. NO. 7 — BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916. — ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Tons.
27th March	Mongolia ..	10000	....	..
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th "	Malwa ..	11000	....	..
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	9000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia.. ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
27th March	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
9th Apl.	Nankin ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
22nd "	Novara ..	7000	Morea * ..	11000
6th May	Malta.. ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000

*This vessel will call at Bombay en route to Colombo.

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
31st Mar.	Oma ..	Colombo direct.
31st "	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only)
3rd April	Lunga ..	Karachi direct.
3rd "	Ujina ..	Colombo via Malabar Coast.
10th "	Dilwara ..	East and South Africa via Seychelles and Porebunder.

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	21st March	31st March
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamasaki.	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4186	16th April	27th April.
Penang Maru .	S. Kuwahiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Yokohl Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	30th April	11th May
Bombay Maru.	Y Kobayashi	4625	1st May	15th May.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunaji Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	9th "	18th "
Malay Maru ..	4401	T. Marumoto	3th March	28th April
Chosen Maru..	3016	S. Yamane	24th April	3rd May
Saigon Maru	4354	Y Yamamoto	27th April	9th May

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr..	25th Ap
City of Birmingham ..	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:

AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
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KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
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KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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TRICHINOPOLY.—A. K. Sundararajan, Warrior.
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NOTICE

The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th Mar. 1916
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Cassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three person, will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, MEADOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Peking	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due,

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a does of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. A 14

BANKING.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

28, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon		Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Taingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yfoilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately. O 15

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 3549

RAISE THE VALUE OF YOUR GARDENS—FREE ADVICE: For the improvement of neglected gardens and agricultural lands. Supervision or management undertaken. Apply, to Box No. 798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3621

WANTED

WANTED.—A HORSE suitable for a lady. Must be perfectly reliable. Apply to Box No. 797, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3616

WANTED—A SMART TYPIST, one with knowledge of Accounts preferred. Salary Rs. 35. Apply to J. R. BATLIBOI 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3619

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED.—YOUNG PARSIS as OFFICE CLERKS with good knowledge of English and good handwriting. Matriculated preferred Salary Rs. 50 Apply to MANAGER of Bomanji Dhunjibhoy, No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3625

WANTED by French Family, PAYING GUESTS large room for two Rs. 110 each, small room for one Rs. 110, good table, modern conveniences. Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1030

CLERK WANTED as HEAD CLERK, XIII Mule Corps Depot, must have good knowledge of accounts. Liberal pay to good man. Free Quarters if accepted candidate is an Indian.
THE OFFICER COMMANDING,
Depot, 13th Mule Corps, Poona. 1091

BHOPAL STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED CONTRACTORS who are prepared to import labour and to carry out works in the City and District.
Only Contractors who are willing to undertake a number of smaller Contracts, including repair works, need apply to THE STATE ENGINEER. 1090

WANTED from June, 1916, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS, for the G. I. P. Railway School, Bhusawal. Starting salary Rs. 60 per mensem with free quarters. Apply with copies of certificates, full particulars of qualifications and religious denomination and, if residing at a distance from the G. I. P. Railway, reference as to character to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 1032

WANTED EUROPEAN MILLINER, also LADIES' OUTFITTER (European) for old and leading High Class European Establishment in Ceylon. Up-country Station. Live out. Good prospects to smart and capable applicants. Apply with particulars of experience, etc., and salary expected to
COMPANY,
Care of "Times of Ceylon,"
1031 Colombo.

WANTED.—A STENO-TYPIST Strong in English and thoroughly conversant with office routine for the post of Junior Personal clerk on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem. Must be able to take down Notes in Shorthand at the rate of not less than 125 words per minute.
Apply with copies of testimonials and Photos which will not be returned, to—
The PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. the Maharaja Adhiraj of Alwar,
Alwar State. 3596

WANTED.—For the Khairpur High School (Sind) a B. A. with either Botany and Zoology or Mathematics as his optional subject. Salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 according to qualifications and experience. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent before 15th April, 1916 to.
ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, M.A.,
Principal.
Khairpur, Mir's, Sind,
22nd March, 1916. 3597

WANTED BOILERS, PUMPS, ENGINES.—One or two, 30ft. by 7ft. 6in., Lancashire Boilers, 100 to 120 lbs. pressure with fittings complete, new or second-hand, 1 Feed Pump for about 6,000 gallons capacity and a Compound Condensing Engine of 1,500 I. H. P. Apply with full particulars to
M. C. A. BHUKHANVALA,
Manager,
The Bharat Abhyuday Cotton Mills,
Ghosheri Rd., Salkia P. O., Howrah. 1033

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4, FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 35 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY.—S. 5 Gents Black Calf Balmoral Lace Walking Boots, drill lined, toe capped, medium toes, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Sizes 6 to 10 in stock. Durable and comfortable footwear. Price Rs. 5/14 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—384 pairs R. 62 Gents Tan Pobble Grain Half Slippers lined leather bark soles screwed. Sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Sale Price Rs. 1/14/0 per pair. THE CHROME LEATHER Co., Pallavaram, Madras. 612.3

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET.—FLATS, on sea view at 1st Marine Street, Marine view. Apply within to Mr. F. C. KAVARANA. 3615

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1045

TO LET.—For Europeans Fort Breezy Rooms, bath-room, kitchen electric light, etc. Rents Rs. 40/50, accordingly. Apply sharp NANAVATY, next to Bombay Bank. 3614

TO BE LET.—From 1st May, the 2nd floor of "BOMBAY VIEW," near Colaba Station. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to Mr. P. M. MURZBAN, Rutton House, Wodehouse Road. 3618

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO BE LET.—"SEA VIEW" Warden Road, a spacious upper storied Bungalow whole or in parts. For rent and particulars apply to Messrs. SHROFF DINSHA and DHARAMSI, Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 3626

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanowrie, Poona. 1039

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA. Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

TO BE LET.—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached, facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—for the hot season, the late Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit's furnished bungalows known as "GULESTAN" and "MOUNT MALCOLM" respectively at Matheran and Mahableshwar, with outhouses, garden, etc. commanding a panoramic view, fit for Princes and Noblemen. For rent and further particulars apply to the SECRETARY of the B. D. Petit Trust Settlement at 7/11, Elphinstone Circle. 3622

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

INQUIRIES regarding accommodation at the Apollo Bunder on the occasions of the arrival of the Right Hon. Baron Chelmsford, P.C. G.C.M.G., on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1916, and the departure of his Excellency the Right Hon. Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., Viceroy and Governor-General, on the same day should be made in writing to the undersigned.
Full address must be given when a reply or a card is required.
A. H. WHYTE, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1916. 3537

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on TUESDAY, the 4th proximo that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 29th March 1916. 3620.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that EBRAHIM HAJI ESSAK has contracted to sell to our clients the immoveable property described in the Schedule hereunder written.
Any person having any claim, or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Old Secretariat Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 463½ square yards or thereabouts of which a portion thereof admeasuring 31 square yards on the East side thereof is held on Government leasehold tenure and the remaining portion thereof admeasuring four hundred and thirty-two and half (432½) square yards or thereabouts is Foras tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at or near Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay the portion of leasehold land bearing Collector's New No. 16998 and New Survey No. 6/7347 and the portion of Foras land bearing Collector's Old No. 355 New No. 13865 Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3646(4) and 3646(5) Street Nos. 5 and 5A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the public passage South of Frere Bridge on or towards the South by the property of Jehangirji Pestonji Boiwala on or towards the East by Government passage and on or towards the West by other property of the Vendor and which land and hereditaments are at present in the possession of the Vendor and his tenants.
LITTLE & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 29th day of March 1916. 3627.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs ABDULLA ALLADIN MAHOMED DAMA and NOOR MAHOMED ALLADIN MAHOMED DAMA, of Bombay Khojas, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any interest in or claim against the said property of whatsoever kind or nature, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Treacher's Building, Esplanade Road, in Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default, the sale will be completed after the said period without reference to the claims, if any, of which no notice shall have been so received, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
ALL that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate at Tank Street (Surti Moholla) without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 629 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the records of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 1532, New No. A/8693, Old Survey Nos. 2723, 2724 and New Survey Nos. 4126, 4037 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 429-430, Street Nos. 62-66 and 1, and bounded on or towards the East by the Tank Street or Surti Moholla aforesaid, on or towards the West and North by the property of Gangadhar Vijbhukandas, and on or towards the South by the property of Sheikh Mahomed Hayat bin Sheikh Esa Subedar.
Dated this 29th day of March 1916.
PAYNE & Co.,
3617 Purchaser's Attorneys.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel Bombay, at 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, 31st March, 1916.
AGENDA.
1. To confirm the alterations to the Rules of Racing relating to the ageing of horses and ponies as passed at the General Meeting held at the Race Course, Mahalaxhmi on Saturday, the 26th February, 1916.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
3456 Western India Turf Club.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE THIS DAY THURSDAY THE 30TH DAY OF MARCH 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th day of March, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at "White House," opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and black-wood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, zoonda almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected, artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, hatstands, book cases, partition screen, single and double iron and brass bedsteads, engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano phonographs typewriter, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box, towel horse, rich platedware, crockeryware, glassware, cooking utensils, etc., etc.
The property of Thomas Yamalie, Esq., and J. H. Clemenger, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE, JEWELLERY, ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 30th March 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office under sections 55 and 56 of Railway Company Act IX of 1890 the unclaimed parcels and luggage, consisting of jewellery, machinery, bales of sarees, bales of dhoties, cricket set, boots and shoes, school books, woollen gloves, gramophone, records, pieces of crockery, packages of straw baskets and curios, vernacular maps of India, scented oils, marble slabs, tiger skin, bicycle, brass and copperware, trunks and boxes, old clothing, cotton samples, chairs, K. oils, large ceiling planks, harness, country drugs, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 31ST INST., AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.
TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 31st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Hummum Street, next to Messrs. Duke's Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale) the very valuable high class substantial and neatpolished household and office teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables, dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, sideboards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganized artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, curzon chairs, easels squaretiled and wooden top teapoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, office chairs, writing and office tables, Ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens-single and double glass and panel door almyrahs, rich iron, and brass bedsteads; dressing chest of drawers, dressing-tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands, verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the gardens, glassware etc., etc.
The property of the concerned.
The above is on view.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

THE ROOF GARDEN RESTAURANT

will be kept open every evening till the 4th of April, 1916, and the following Bands will be in attendance on the following days:—
29th March.—Excelsior Orchestra from 8 to 11 p.m.
30th March.—Excelsior Orchestra from 8 to 11 p.m.
31st March.—Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol's from 8 to 11 p.m.
1st April.—Band of the 108th Infantry from 8 to 11 p.m.
2nd April.—Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol's from 8 to 11 p.m.
3rd April.—Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vol's from 8 to 11 p.m.
4th April.—Band of the 108th Infantry from 8 to 11 p.m.
A Recherché Dinner at Rs. 4 per head will be served on each of the above occasions.
Tables can be booked in advance.
CHAS. STENGLER,
Genl. Manager,
Taj Mahal Hotel & Green's Restaurant.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

HARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approving security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—11, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SUKHAT", Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.)
CHARNI ROAD.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—

Episode 23. Episode 24.

"THE BIGGEST AND BEST SERIAL YET."
THE PASSING OF WU FANG
AND
STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF CRAIG KENNEDY
2 COMICS, A TRAVEL AND PATHE'S GAZETTE.
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. Nightly.
LOOK OUT FOR THE "ROMANCE OF ELAINE."

WONDERFUL DEEP—SEA MOTION PICTURES
OCEAN BOTTOM SECRETS REVEALED
BY THE
Only Photos ever taken under water.
THE WILLIAMSON EXPEDITION
The First and only Moving Pictures photographed under the Sea.
"SUBMARINE MOTION PICTURES"
No Man, Woman or Child should miss them.
COMING SHORTLY
PROTEA III
for last 2 nights only.
WHITE TERROR AND SUBMARINE
Next Saturday, April 1st.

Box and 1st Class Prizes of Rs. 400 and 300 were drawn by the President Mr. Ameerudin Tyabjee, and a Committee of ten persons and the following numbers were the winners:—

	BOX.	1st CLASS.
1st Prize	418	1313
*2nd ,,	108	148
3rd ,,	422	528

*Won by Mr. J. J. Boga, Marine Lines. All others are not claimed.

NOTICE.
If no claimant is found during the week, another Drawing from next Monday the 3rd April.
DON'T DESTROY YOUR TICKETS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. Tel. No. 1266.

EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
ITALIAN GRAND OPERA Co.
40 STAR ARTISTES 40
Direct from Milan.
Thursday, March 30th.
"LA TRAVIATA"
in 4 Acts. Music by Verdi.
Friday March 31st a double bill.
"CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
and
"PAGLIACCI"
Seats booked for second performance o "La Traviata" may be refunded or transferred
Saturday, April 1st, at 4-30 p.m.
SPECIAL MATINEE
"IL TROVATORE"
Reduced prices.
Saturday, April 1st, at 9-30 p.m.
"LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR"
in 3 Acts. Music by Domuzetti.
Sunday, April 2nd, at 9-30 p.m.
"LA TOSCA"
in 3 Acts. Music by Puccini.
Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
TO-NIGHT 6-30.
PROTEA III.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

will perform
at the Empire Theatre, Fort,
on Friday, 31st March 1916,
AT 9 P. M. (S. T.)
For the special convenience of the public in the Fort Locality
THE POPULAR URDU PLAY
TAJEWAPHA.
Plan and booking of seats at the Coy.'s residence in Vithal Sayanna's house, Sandhurst Road, and at the respective Theatres.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
THREE STAR FILMS!
The hit of the year:
"THE LITTLE BLONDE IN BLACK"
A pretty girl is believed to be an international thief. She escapes under the very eyes of a United States detective with a famous jewel. It appears afterwards that she is an English lady-detective who stole the diamonds in the interests of the law.
GRIPING PLOT! WONDERFUL ACTING!
Splendid 3-reel Pathe Drama:
"A BOLT FROM THE SKY"
The retribution which overtakes a fortune-hunter who married a girl under false pretences: and how she at length found happiness with the man she loved.
A Rollicking Comic:
"BILLY'S LOVE-MAKING"
Billy is bothered with the attentions of the mother, a merry widow, when he wants to marry the daughter. The former dresses the girl as a child of ten, but Billy sees through the ruse and has his way.
The last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.
NOTE:—THE SUBJECT OF PROHIBITING SENSATIONAL CINEMA PICTURES IS BEING DISCUSSED IN THE PAPERS OF CALCUTTA AND ELSEWHERE. THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE HAS LONG SINCE DECIDED TO AVOID FILMS PRESENTING SCENES OF MURDER, ROBBERY AND OTHER CRIMINALITIES AS WELL AS OF ILLICIT LOVE. THE MANAGEMENT IS OF OPINION THAT A SUBJECT COULD BE INTERESTING WITHOUT BRINGING IN THE SCENES ABOVE REFERRED TO AND IT IS ON THESE LINES THAT THE PROGRAMMES ARE FIXED.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D 18

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 28.

Tamaha	Albrethsen	Sabine
Amagisan Maru	Umeda	Djibonti

Mar. 29.

Sardar	Weeks	Bahrein

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 29.

Meteor	Remmerssen	Balike Papan
Olympia	Andrews	Liverpool

The following steamer received port clearance on Wednesday:

Steamer Golconda for Middlesbro.

S. S. Kunajiri Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Kunajiri Maru (outward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 28th instant.

S. S. Kenkon Maru No. 8:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kenkon Maru No. 8 (Eastward bound) arrived at Kobe on the 27th instant.

S. S. Tamaha:—The steamer Tamaha, 4,047 tons, Captain Albrethsen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Sabine (U. S. A.) via Durban, which port she left on the 3rd February, with a cargo of bulk oil on board.

S. S. Amagasan Maru:—The steamer Amagasan Maru, 2,305 tons, Captain Y. Umeda, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from Djibouti, which port she left on the 20th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Meteor:—The steamer Meteor, 2,545 tons, Captain J. Remmerssen, left Bombay yesterday for Balik Papan, in ballast.

S. S. Olympia:—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3,272 tons, Captain A. Andrew, left Bombay on Wednesday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Golconda:—The steamer Golconda, 3,729 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson, will sail to-day for Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

Wednesday, 29th March, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Elder Branch	Richardson	T. Morrison & Co
B. Rangoon Maru	Hird	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R Celtic King	Humprey	W. & A. G. & Co
D & E Dorisbrook	Carlston	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Lawoe	Webb	H. S. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonnett	T. M. & Co
N. Falernian	Singleton	T. M. & Co
O. Lord Downshire	Kernahan	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Taroba		M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Muristan	Pritchard	Rali Bros
2 Clan Macilachian		Finlay
6 Canton	Cranberg	W. & A. G. & Co
7 Capri	Caffero	Italian Mail S. N. Co
8 Bilswood	Pressant	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Hurst	Budie	W. & A. G. & Co
10 Orna		M. M. & Co
12 Karoonga	Pattison	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Nankin	Manley	P. & O. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Malay Maru	Marumoto	O. S. Kaisha
Singu	Reid H. D. D.	Shaw Wallace & Co
Arabia	Palmer M. D. D.	P. & O. Co
Homerius		Ralli Bros.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amagisan Maru	Umeda	
Tamaha	Albrethsen	
Ujina	Weatherby	M. M. & Co

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TWO IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 29.

At Monday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council after the budget discussion two important resolutions will be moved. They are as follows:—

(1) This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a recommendation be made to the Governor-General in Council that two seats be allowed to the educated community of the Presidency of Bengal in the Bengal Legislative Council in addition to the seats already given to existing constituencies and that regulations for the nomination and election of additional members of the Bengal Legislative Council be amended accordingly.

(2) The Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a committee be formed consisting of officials and non-officials, to enquire into the present economic condition of the middle class people of Bengal and to suggest means for improving their conditions, if necessary.

R. I. M OFFICER DROWNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

The death from drowning is reported of Lieutenant Clark, of the Royal Indian Marine, whose body was found floating in the river yesterday morning at Kidderpore Docks. The deceased had been missed since the night of Saturday last when he was last seen in bed. The coroner viewed the body yesterday afternoon preliminary to an inquest.

AN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT JAMBUL.

A Press Note says:—The Agricultural Department has been able to make further progress in the development of its programme for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural vernacular schools by the acceptance by Government of the public-spirited offer of Mr. Vithoba Khandooji Pisal, referred to in paragraph 5 of Press Note No. 5941 dated 28th May 1915. The capital expenditure required will be provided by the Committee of the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund and the recurring expenditure will be shared by Government and Mr. Pisal, who has given a portion of his landed property for the use of the school itself and created a trust of a further portion of his land with a view to the proceeds thereof being applied towards the maintenance of the school.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION RESULTS.

Out of the 39 candidates who appeared for the solicitors' examination of the Bombay High Court for the current year, the following eight are declared to have passed the examination:—Messrs. J. M. Dastur, M. E. Sahyar, M. V. Gokhale, B. M. Nanavati, J. H. Mody, R. F. Divecha, P. J. Pocha and T. Fereira.

NEW HIGH COURT PLEADERS.

The following four gentlemen have been declared to have passed the High Court Pleaders' Examination:—Messrs. Vas E. Joseph, Marathe Mahadeo Ramchandra, Shah Ujamshi Shivlal and Khergamvala Manekshah Limjibhai.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 28rd.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,500
" Sales of Spec. Indian	..	100
" Imports	.. .. ..	41,000
Mid. American	.. .. ..	7.82+12
Egyptian E. G. F.	.. .. ..	10.94+10
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	..	May ..11.96+ 8
	..	July ..12.07+ 9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	May ..11.79+11
	..	July ..11.97+ 9

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, March 28th.

Total Imports	41,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	7.62	Unchanged.
Mar.-April	7.62	
April-May	7.61	
May-June	7.61	+3
June-July	7.58	
July-Aug.	7.56	
Aug.-Sept.	7.49	
Sept.-Oct.	7.38	
Oct.-Nov.	7.33	
Nov.-Dec.	7.29	
Dec.-Jan.	7.26	+2
Jan.-Feb.	7.25	
Feb.-March	7.25	
March-April	7.25	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28rd.

Months	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
March	7.64	5
March-April	7.63	4
April-May	7.62	4
May-June	7.62	4
June-July	7.59	4
July-Aug.	7.57	4
Aug.-Sept.	7.50	4
Sept.-Oct.	7.40	5
Oct.-Nov.	7 36	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.32	5
Dec.-Jan.	7.29	5
Jan.-Feb.	7.28	5
Feb.-March	7.28	5
March-April	7.28	5

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 28rd.

Months.	To-day's price
March	10 8+8
May	11.00+8
July	11.13+8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 28rd.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	..	5.65
" " "Fully Good"	..	5.80
" " "Fine"	..	5.95
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	..	6.10
" " "Fine"	..	6.40
M.G. Broach, "Good"	..	7.40 +10
" " "Fully Good"	..	7.55
" " "Fine"	..	7.70
" Scinde, "Good"	..	5.60
" " "Fully Good"	..	5.75
" " "Fine"	..	5.90

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Mar 28th.

The tone of Manchester cloth market is firm with a few enoniraging features.

There are occasional cloth sales for India.

The tone of yarns is steadier.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Mar. 28th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	25,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	8,000
" " to Continent ..	22,000
Futures at New York May. ..	11.96+1
Futures at New York July unchanged	12.07
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.10+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans unchanged	11.88
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.97+19
Futures at New Orleans July unchanged	11.98
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9½
Demand Bill. ..	4.76.35
Silver Commercial Bars ..	60½

MONEY MARKET.

London, March 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	28 11/16+½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies firm.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4½
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5½
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans unchgd.	4½
The sum of £150,000 has been earmarked for Argentina.	
Consols. 2½ %	57 5/16+1/16
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan.	80½
Government Securities 3%	69½
Exchange on London at Paris	28.45—.02
France, unchgd	

WAR LOANS.

London Mar, 27th.

3½% 1925—1928	..	£87½ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	..	£96½

THE MAILS.

London, Mar. 28th.

The Bombay mails were delivered here today.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 28th.

WHEAT.

No quotations for Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Not offered.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } Not offered.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—May Nominal 53

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April London Buyers 70/6+6d.

Toria Rapeseed March-April Nominal unchanged 69

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Apr.-May. strong 70/6+1s.6d.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. Value 65+9d

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.-April Hull Nominal unchanged £14-0-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper. unchgd. £130

Standard Copper G. M. B. £113—1

Copper Braziers £116

Yellow Metal 16

Hard Spelter Nominal 67½

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool. 18/9 } Unchanged.

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool. £26—10s.

Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie. unchgd. £6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure. March-April Sellers unchgd. 3/1½

Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June 3/6½—¾

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 29.

The market to-day has ruled quiet but steady, with Broach quoted at Rs. 273—273½; at which rate some business has been done by Japanese houses.

No other business of any importance has been reported.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Good Broach April 273½.

F. G. Bengal May 205½.

F. G. Bengal May 215½

Fine Akola May 256.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATION:

Growths		Staple	F.G Good	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	273/9	274	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	233 ..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	..	228	.. ..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	222	.. ..	"
M. G. Khandesh	..	244	231 ..	"
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat		169	.. ..	"
M. G. Nagpore	..	269	.. ..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm,	..	255½	.. ..	"
Do.	..	..	.. ..	May 1916
M. G. Dharmangaum Pulgaon		..	.. ..	"
M. G. Broach	..	182	.. ..	May 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	.. 295	A/May 16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	.. 293	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	.. 305	"
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	.. 310	"
H. G. Saw Ginned Dharwar		..	..	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

GOLABA, March 28th, 1916.—5.30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	222	..	1/25 Jan 17
Bengals (M.G.)	232	222	210	..	Ready
	..	226	..	..	May
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	215	205	..	Ready
	..	219	..	..	May
	..	142	130	..	Ready & May
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..
Jaina (M.G.)	..	..	245	..	Ready
Barnes (M. G.)	..	..	275	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm	..	251	243	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	254	..	..	May
	..	259	..	..	July
Gowrawate description (M.G.)	..	252	244	..	Ready
	..	255	..	..	May
Dharmangaum	..	254	246	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	258	..	..	May
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	257	249	..	Ready
	..	261	..	..	May
Nagpore	..	264	256	..	Ready
Kamptee (M.G.)	..	267	..	..	May
Wardha Digtat. (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready
	..	266	..	..	May
Broach (M. G.)	..	276	278	..	Ready
	..	277	274	273½	April
Surat (M. G.)	..	255	..	..	May
Mathie (M.G.)	..	243	231	..	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	298 April/May
Kawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	322 Ready
	..	..	..	..	309 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	293 April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	285 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	313 Ready.
Miraj M. G.	..	..	..	..	308 April/May

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th March 1916:—

Cotton	18,858 Bales.
Wheat	29,861 cwts.
Linseed	27,521 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,129 "
Ginjellyseed	17,712 "
Groundnuts	6,669 "
Castorseed	15,244 "
Rice	40,564 "
Myrabollams	13,466 "
Cottonseed	16,973 "
Mowraseed	3,611 "
Gram	4,751 "
Joowar	10,123 "
Barley	2,489 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 29th—4 p. m.

	Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. .. ..	39 0 0	5 15 6
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	38 8 0	5 15 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		38 0 0	5 14 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	5 13 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	7 3 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	..	6 14 0	7 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-30	..	41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black	..	37 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	..	6 14 0	7 4 0
Groundnuts	..	41 0 0	....
Mowraseed	..	4 6 0	4 12 0
prForward.		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat All May	..	5 15 9	
Linseed May	..	7 13 6	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-32d.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	May.
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 3/8d
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 11-32d.
	June.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 5/8d.
France 3 m-s. do.	198
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	146½
Do. Shanghai	205
Do. Yokohama	153.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-4 0
Australian do.	25-12-0
Bombay do.	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16 8-0
English Dragons	15-8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	73-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 29.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened at yesterday's closing quotations but before close a slight rise was recorded specially in Standards and Madhavji.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares opened weak but again revived before close.

Davide stood unchanged at Rs. 497½.

Fazulbhai closed at Rs. 475, Madhavji at Rs. 1,480, Centrals at Rs. 2,300, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,700 and Kohinoors at Rs. 670.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 253½.

Indian Bleachings kept steady at Rs. 157½ and Crescent at Rs. 118½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 870.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept unchanged at Rs. 241.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 135. Deferred after touching Rs. 460 closed at Rs. 463½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 64.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 565.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,205.

Central India Mining shares changed hands at Rs. 31½.

Alcock and Ashdowns kept in demand at Rs. 595.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 81.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 93½.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 29th March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen slightly and is now normal in the extreme north but continues in excess elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature continues in excess in the northern districts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear.

The Bombay Deccand and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. Conditions are slightly unsettled in north-west India where isaloted dust or thunder-storms are possible.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: Normal for date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	—.93
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (28th Mar.)	85.5	69.6	92	..	3.11	—0.90
Muskat	82.5	72.9	72	..	5.49	1.90
Do. (28th Mar.)	82.3	74.3	69	..	5.49	1.
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.3	64.5	46	..	0.43	—1.4
Rawalpindi	78.1	52.5	33	..	0.93	—1.16
Lahore	94.5	64.4	42	..	0.86	—2.32
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	94.7	70.3	34	..	1.10	—1.26
Delhi	97.8	73.8	28	..	1.56	—1.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.6	73.4	19	..	0.64	—0.98
Mainpuri	100.6	72.0	34	..	1.00	—1.11
Jhansi	102.6	73.5	15	..	0.45	—1.23
Cawnpore	100.4	72.2	29	..	0.41	—1.57
Allahabad	101.9	71.0	24	..	1.01	—1.11
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	82.4	73.4	52	..	0.20	—1.23
Ajmer	91.4	75.6	22	..	0.05	—1.24
Jaipore	93.2	68.1	24	..	0.24	—1.20
Kotah	100.2	73.6	23	..	0.08	—0.83
Mount Abu	79.2	63.4	31	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	95.4	68.9	68	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	82.8	75.7	84	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	84.1	70.1	87	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	97.2	64.2	30	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar Port	101.0	67.4	80	..	0.01	—0.55
Surat	98.1	69.6	68	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	98.7	71.5	65	..	0	—0.39
Deesa	99.8	70.0	63	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	97.2	66.4	24	..	0.06	—0.72
Indore	98.8	64.9	36	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	99.8	66.9	16	..	1.07	—1.51
Saugor	97.1	69.0	17	..	1.25	—1.80
Hoshangabad	100.2	64.4	22	..	1.47	—0.28
Khandwa	101.4	68.6	25	..	0.62	—0.35
Akola	103.3	68.6	14	..	1.96	—0.07
Amroati	104.1	69.3	13	..	1.02	—1.00
Nagpur	101.6	75.9	15	..	1.23	—1.21
Chanda	104.5	71.0	21	..	0.34	—1.88
Raipur	104.3	75.8	22	..	1.25	—0.93
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.4	75.4	70	..	0.09	—0.50
Ratnagiri	90.5	74.9	69	..	0.31	—0.08
Marmagao	90.1	76.1	62	..	0.94	—0.26
Karwar	89.8	79.0	72	..	1.07	—2.66
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105.3	64.3	27	..	0.16	—0.71
Ahmednagar	100.1	69.7	20	..	0.40	—1.98
Poona	98.8	64.7	42	..	0.33	—0.82
Sholapur	102.2	68.6	23	..	1.27	—0.44
Bijapur	101.3	74.9	20	..	0.43	—1.09
Belgaum	97.9	70.3	32	..	1.72	—0.52
Ahmedabad	101.3	66.4	19	..	1.24	0.45
(Nizamabad (Indore)	104.8	71.1	16	..	0.93	—0.91
Hyderabad	101.1	77.1	43	..	0.79	—1.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.6	80.6	73	..	8.17	4.32
Calicut	90.4	81.3	84	..	13.29	6.90
Cochin	92.5	81.7	76	..	10.37	—0.97
Colombo	88.6	75.5	91	..	32.37	4.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.3	72.1	79	..	29.73	12.82
Bellary	103.3	77.5	60	..	7.22	4.23
Cuddapah	105.2	80.2	40	..	9.44	4.59
Madras	91.4	71.5	73	..	21.24	0.80
Bange	97.0	68.9	81	..	3.60	—0.66
Coimb	98.0	71.4	79	..	6.76	1.2
Trichi	100.1	75.1	62	..	12.87	3.60
Nega	98.2	76.0	66	..	34.22	—5.27

What's the use of coughing when Zymole Trokeys will stop it? They are pleasing in appearance and taste, thoroughly antiseptic and contain nothing injurious. B.17

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Sanitary Association, Annual General Meeting, Sanitary Institute Building, Princess Street 6 p.m.

Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Church Gate Street, 3 p.m.

Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Annual Meeting, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, Annual General Meeting, Gymkhana Building, 7 p.m.

King George V Anti-tuberculosis League, Annual meeting, Sanitary Institute building, Princess Street, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre, "La Praviata."

FRIDAY, March 31.

Western India Turf Club: Extraordinary General Meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 6 p.m.

P. & O. s. s. Salsette with English mails of 9th instant, due at daylight.

Excelsior Theatre, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci."

SUNDAY, April 2.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge arrives at Grant Road: private arrival, 8 a.m.

Excelsior Theatre, "La Tosca."

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m. Protea III and 9.30 p.m. Italian Opera season.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8.45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 1-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

March 30.

ESCORT DUTIES

There will be a rehearsal of the Escort Duties on Friday 31st instant.

Parade.—Queen's Statue 7 a.m.

Dress.—As notified in previous Orders for Escort Duties, except that Khaki Shirts Sleeves will be worn.

Troop Leaders.—To arrange to parade as strong as possible.

Arrangements will be made to picket Horses at Corps Riding School Marine Lines.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY,

2nd-Lieut.,

Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

March 30.

77. Guards of Honour.—Guards of Honour during week ending April 1st.

"J" Coy. will parade daily (except Saturday) at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m.

"B" and "G" Coys. will parade at Headquarters at 7-15 a.m. on Thursday and Friday.

Both Guards of Honour will parade at Headquarters on Monday April 3rd at 6-30 p.m. and on Tuesday 4th April as to which orders will be issued hereafter.

78. Ceremonial Parade.—The Battalion will prade as strong as possible on Tuesday April 4th to assist in lining the Streets at times and places to be notified later.

79. Battalion Duties.—"A" Company will furnish Battalion Orderly Sergeants for duty at Headquarters during week commencing Monday April 3rd.

80. Shooting Competitions.—Attention is drawn to the notices posted at Hedquarters relating to Inter Company Competitions to be held between 2nd and 18th April.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., commanding.

March, 29.

No. 109. Duties:—Duties for the week commencing 26th March, 1916:—

Orderly Officer: Lieutenant A. H. Green.

Next for duty: 2nd.Lieutenant W. W. Carland.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. W. A. Niven.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies, Bombay.

No. 110. Parades:—Thursday 30th instant at 7 a.m. rehearsal parade at Headquarters for lining the streets on the arrival and departure of T. E. the Viceroys, All members are requested to attend.

Electrical Engineer Company.

The members of the E. E. Company are requested to attend the rehearsal parade on Thursday vide order No. 110.

No. 107. Competitions:—No. 1 of the subsection will submit to the Adjutant list of teams competing for the Wheal Cup and Hamilton Shield as early as possible.

No. 115. Warrants:—No. 148 was issued to C. S. M. I. Davey to proceed to Ahmedabad on 29th instant in connection with No. 4 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

No. 116. Duties:—C. S. M. I. Davey H. B. was ordered to proceed to Ahmedabad on the 29th instant on temporary duty in connection with the Annual Inspection and Gun Practice of No. 4 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, returning to Bombay on completion of duty.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Wellington" ..... Zehle

Value—"Gold and Silver" ..... Lehar

Tree Dances from—"Nell Gwyn" ..... German

Selection—"Les Contes D'Hoffman" ..... Offenbach

Morceau—"In the Night". ..... Gilbert

Selection—"Pelissiana" ..... H. G. Pelissier

Intermezzo—"Anona" ..... Prey.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend the High Court this morning at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

ENTERTAINMENT TO INDIAN WOUNDED

We understand that members of the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana will entertain about a hundred and fifty Indian wounded soldiers this afternoon.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 49th anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj Mr. Narsingarao Bholanath, will conduct Divine Service in Gujarati in the local Prarthana Mandir, at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Muscat, Bushire, Mahemerah, Fao, Koweit, Jask, Linga, Henjeim, Charbar, Bunder Abbas, Bahrein and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow.

APPRECIATION OF PANDIT LALAN'S SERVICES.

A meeting will be held at Madhav Baug under the presidentship of the Hon. Sir P. D. Pattani on Sunday, 2nd April, at 2 p.m. to celebrate the birthday of Pandit L. H. Lalan and to offer him an address from several Jain societies in respect of his services done to the Jain community.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

The next monthly meeting of the above Association will not be held on Tuesday the 4th April as previously announced on account of change in H. E. the Viceroy's programme, but will be held on Wednesday the 5th April at 6 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Mirams' paper on "Housing Problems in India" will be discussed.

A CORRECTION.

In our issue of yesterday in the account given of the meeting of the shareholders of the Deccan Bank Ltd., it was stated that Mr. R. D. Sethna was appointed one of the liquidators and that the proposal for his appointment was moved by himself. We are now given to understand that as a matter of fact, Mr. Sethna is not a shareholder in the Deccan Bank Ltd, and that he was not present at the meeting. We regret the mistake, which appears to have arisen in consequence of some other Sethna having proposed the resolution.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Twenty-three attacks and 16 deaths from plague occurred in the city on Tuesday, five deaths being reported from Maratha Hospital four attacks and one death from Worli, three attacks and one death from Parel, four attacks and two deaths from Byculla, two attacks and one death from each of Kamatipura and Tarwadi, two attacks from Fort (North) one attack and two deaths from Esplanade, one attack and one death from each of Middle and Lower Colaba and Umarkhadi,

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, March 30, 1916.

AN EDUCATIONAL BLUNDER.

The conversion of a large number of full primary schools into what are miscalled "rural" schools has created great dissatisfaction in all the rural areas of the Presidency. The question affects only the rural, and not urban, areas, and naturally not quite enough attention has been given to it, nor the depth of the dissatisfaction sufficiently realised. The villager, notwithstanding the magnitude of his grievance, will not complain, but will continue to put up with it as long as he can, until the grievance becomes too much even for him to bear. Judged from this consideration, the attempt made by Mr. Samarth at the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council in calling the attention of the Government to the imperative necessity of looking into the matter and of reconverting some, at least, of the rural schools into full primary schools, was not only most opportune, but was one calculated to give an opportunity to Government to allay the growing feeling of dissatisfaction before the matter assumed too grave a form. The attempt met the usual fate of all non-official attempts to convince officialdom of the error of its ways, however beneficent in intent these may be. Whatever, indeed, may be the motives of the authorities in adhering to the change, it is undoubted that the rural population is thereby put to great hardships. Leaving alone towns, very few large villages, say about half a dozen to a dozen, in a taluka consisting of about a hundred villages, have full primary schools. After finishing three standards in a rural school, a boy, under the existing system, must go to the nearest full primary school if he is anxious to prosecute his studies further and later on to proceed to a secondary school. This means that at the tender age of eight or nine, he has to trudge every day five or six miles in the scorching days of the summer or the wet days of the monsoon, or, in the alternative, to go to live in another village which may possess a full primary school. That a boy of this age will go out to live as a boarder, in an unknown village by himself, is highly improbable. Besides there are no boarding houses attached to central primary schools, even if it is assumed that the boy's parents are rich enough,—which they generally are not,—to pay for his boarding expenses while at school in the vernacular fourth or fifth standard. The only course thus left open to the parent is either to migrate with the boy to the central school village or to give up all hopes of obtaining further education for his boy.

A correspondent, who has intimate acquaintance with rural conditions in Gujerat, writes to us about the numerous hardships entailed on parents as well as on boys by the change,—hardships which are typical of those existing in all parts of the Presidency. He came across, he writes, some such unfortunate parents in the village of Modasar in the Sanand taluka of the Ahmedabad District, which labours under the misfortune of having a rural school only. The parents related to him their tale of woe, as to how their boys had to be sent to one village 20 miles away where they resided with relatives while studying in the fourth standard and how they had to be shifted to another central school village to study in the fifth standard, because the relatives concerned in the first village could not feed the boys, and further, how the boys have now to be shifted to a third village for the sixth standard. How many parents, asks our correspondent, can have the patience, the tenacity and the perseverance to continue their boys' vernacular education in face of such difficulties? The grievances are more acutely felt in the case of villages which previously possessed one full primary school, now degenerated into a rural school. Thus the end which the Government are presumed to have in view, namely, that of awakening the people to the need of educating their children is not only not directly encouraged, but positively defeated. Another great difficulty arises from the inevitable difference between the courses of the two standards. The courses are not interchangeable and a boy going from a rural school to a primary or urban school finds it difficult to fall in line with other boys. To meet this difficulty some parents residing in rural school villages, who can afford to do so, keep their boys in central school villages from the first standard, if they happen to have relatives in these villages. But such remedies are obviously not within the means of every parent. Again, it has by this time been sufficiently demonstrated that the abolition of the fourth and fifth standards, especially the former, from the rural schools, has been a great mistake, inasmuch as it has had the effect of nipping in the bud the keen desire of some of the village boys to take to secondary and higher education by placing insurmountable difficulties in their way,—a desire which every Government should foster rather than discourage. It is easy to understand the anxiety of the Government to explain to the people how the rural standards are meant to prove more useful to agriculturists. But all villagers are not agriculturists, and there is no reason to believe that even the agriculturist who cares to teach his boy three standards will not care to teach him the fourth also and, perhaps, to send him also to a secondary school. The differentiation of the two standards into almost watertight compartments gives rise to undesirable results and tends to keep the villager intellectually stunted. Moreover, the village boy, who has learnt three standards only, soon lapses into illiteracy when he begins to work in the fields. Thus even the avowed object of the system is virtually defeated. An additional year or two at school will, on the other hand, do him permanent good, thus keeping him literate for the rest of his life. If therefore, the Government can be made to realise the necessity of reverting to the old method of having the same courses of instruction for the rural and full primary schools and of providing at least one, if not two more standards in rural schools, they will, to a considerable extent, repair the evil of the blunder into which they have fallen. Such a step, in the absence of full reconversion of rural schools into primary schools, will, besides, go a long way to remove the feelings of bitterness now growing in strength among the rural population.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Nizam arrived in Bombay yesterday and is staying in his bungalow on Nepean Sea Road.

On the termination of Lord Carmichael's Governorship of Bengal on April 1st, 1917, Captain Vaux, Military Secretary to his Excellency, will, it is understood, join the staff of his Excellency the Viceroy as Comptroller of Household vice Major Mackenzie who reverts to his regiment.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The Duke of Westminster has been awarded the D. S. O., and Lieutenant Rowden, Worcestershires, the Military Cross, for gallantry at Sollum.

Mr. James, Administrator of Nigeria, is gazetted Colonial Secretary of Straits.

Major-General Tighe is awarded a K.C.M.G. in recognition of distinguished services while commanding the forces in East Africa.

Sir William Bisset is out of danger.

The Persian Prince Bahram, son of Zill-es-Sultan, was on board the Sussex. He is believed to have perished.

Notes of the Day

Lectures For Territorials.

The war, it has been often said, has created a new spirit of fellow-feeling among the various scattered members of the British Empire. This spirit can be perpetuated to the lasting good of the Empire, if the opportunities which the war itself has presented are fully and properly availed of. The movement set up in Bengal to arrange a series of lectures to be delivered to Territorial battalions now quartered there on methods of administration employed in that province is a very laudable attempt in this direction. The Territorials come from a class which form the bulk of the English voters with whom, after the war, the destiny of India will largely rest. More than this, seldom have so many of these people had the opportunity of coming out to this country The subjects of the lectures which are to delivered to these soldiers will, it is said, cover every important department of administration. But we are not told who are to be the lecturers and from what point of view the subjects of the lectures are to be treated.

German Influence in Chota-Nagpur?

A recent communiqué issued by the Bihar and Orissa Government told a curious story of unrest among the Oraons of Chota Nagpur. The Oraons are an aboriginal tribe, the majority of them being Animists. The German missionaries seem to have been, in the past, successful in converting a certain number of them to Christianity. The Government communiqué stated that two ideas now exercise these people, one being the expulsion of evil spirits by the recitation of powerful spells or *mantras*, and the other being the ambition to raise their social position to the level occupied by Christians and Hindu converts. The latter ambition is certainly a laudable one and Government may be hoped to assist them in realising it; but as to the former, it is curious to learn that "an invocation of the German Kaiser crept into the *mantras*." The communiqué absolves the German missionaries of any responsibility for this fact, but we think it is not difficult to realise how the people got the impression that the Kaiser was a power whose invocation would exercise any evil. The letter which, according to the telegram, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur has written to the press, thows a fresh light on the matter. But while one can sympathise with the Bishop's reluctance to accept the Government explanation of the Oraon movement, especially in regard to the exoneration of the German missionaries, it is impossible to follow the Bishop in his flight of imagination in seeing in the movement more than this obvious fact of German attempts at exploiting a superstition for their own end.

Trade and War.

English journalists entertained in mail week their Russian colleagues who were in England seeing for themselves the contribution which Great Britain is making to the common cause of the Allies. In some ways the most suggestive and practical speech delivered on that occasion was that of M. Egoroff, of the "Novoe Vremya." He gave expression to an interesting thesis, which throws a vivid light on one of the great "illusions" of humanity, namely, that relating to the pacific tendencies of trade. M. Egoroff pointed out that while trade is commonly supposed to be the guarantee of stable friendship between nations, yet Germany did not hesitate to declare war against Russia, trade with which was one of her assets. Nor did Russia care for the sacrifice of her trade with Germany when the people took up the German challenge. His explanation was that the Russians have come to recognise in German trade no more than the weapon of subjugation in time of peace.

"Irishmen Everywhere."

Mr. Redmond contributes to a recently published book "What the Irish Regiments Have Done," a diary of his visit to the Front, which contains some interesting passages. Mr. Redmond spent a week in the British, French and Belgian lines and he writes:—

"From that time until I left the shores of France again I met Irishmen everywhere and in every capacity, not merely in the Irish regiments, but in every regiment, and high up in every single branch of the service.—Irishmen from North and South and East and West. In fact," Mr. Redmond remarks, "it is true to say that from the Irish Commander-in-Chief himself right down through the Army one meets Irishmen everywhere one goes."

A Speech Under Fire.

At one point the Munster Fusiliers were paraded and drawn up in a hollow square, and Major-General Rawlinson introduced Mr. Redmond and asked him to address the men:—

There was a battery of British anti-aircraft guns on my left, about forty yards away (says Mr. Redmond), and a battery of 75mm. French guns about forty yards on my right. After I had spoken a few sentences the battery on my left rang out with startling suddenness, and we then became aware that there was a hostile German Taube aeroplane right over our heads. From that on until the end of my speech the British guns on the one side and the French guns on the other fired shrapnel shells at the Taube at regular intervals. It was a strange experience for me to have my speech punctuated, not by applause, but by the roar of guns situated only a few yards from where I was standing.

Mr. Redmond mentions as a marvellous exhibition of the discipline and steadiness of the men that, while this firing was taking place, not one of them even lifted his head to look at the sky at the aeroplane, but remained absolutely passive at attention.

The First Russian Embassy to England.

Britains' present relations with Russia lend interest to the fact that just about this time, in the year 1557, when "Bloody" Mary and Philip of Spain were King and Queen of England, the first Russian Embassy sent to England arrived outside London, after a series of most surprising adventures. The Ambassador, having lost most of those by whom he was accompanied, was saved from shipwreck on the coast of Aberdeenshire, some of the costly presents which the Emperor of Russia had sent for the acceptance of the English monarchs being also saved from the wreckers, who were in those days encountered on the Scottish with almost as much certainty, as on the Cornish coast. A long and lavish course of hospitality followed, and it took the Russian Ambassador twelve months or so to reach London, whence he departed in due course with rich presents for the Tsar, and a much-desired commercial treaty in his pocket.

The College Ideal.

Few more harmful theories have been allowed to hamper the growth of higher education in India than that relating to the limit to be fixed regarding the number of students to be admitted in college classes. The fetish responsible for this theory is the importance attached to "individual attention" in teaching. The result has been that, while in this Presidency, the principals of the Government colleges have been asked to refuse admission beyond a certain limit,—we believe it is not more than 120,—the Allahabad University enforces a rule forbidding principals to admit more than 60 students in a class, and the Local Government think that 60 itself is too high a limit. In view of this, the following observations in the editorial paragraphs from "Indian Education," edited by Prof. J. Nelson Fraser, who is recognised by Government as an expert on education, are very instructive, exposing as they do the fallacy which underlies the theory mentioned:—

"Much is said of the need for individual teaching in colleges and of the impossibility of giving this to large numbers. We think it would be more sensible to recognize at once that individual teaching in colleges is neither possible nor desirable. The place for individual teaching is the school: a young man is not fit to go to college till he is able to stand alone. College lectures should of course be suitable to the average student, and the professor should spare no pains to be audible and intelligible, but it is not his business to spend time after his lectures explaining points to the densely stupid and ill-prepared. To impose this on him is simply to ruin all college ideals. The students on whom a professor may and should spend time are the able students, and it should be left to him which he chooses to cultivate. A professor should make it his business to start small societies for the benefit of these and try to get them to do a little original thinking. But to ask him to give monotonously a few minutes per week to every student,—good, bad and indifferent,—is to mistake the nature of college work and ideals."

Recollections of Lowell.

Mr. E. S. Nadal, who was Secretary of the American Legation in London, contributes to the current "Harper" some "London Recollections of Lowell." Mr. Lowell was a very indulgent chief. Indeed, he was scarcely ever known to make a complaint of any kind against either of his secretaries. True, he came into the Legation one morning and said that the then Prince of Wales, later Edward VII., had remarked to him the day before, "You give your secretaries a wigging." It seems that they had failed to tell him something which he could not have been expected to know, and which his secretaries ought to have told him. "So," said Lowell, "you are in receipt of a wigging." Lowell greatly enjoyed the position in London which his diplomatic appointment gave him; but he was really shy and easily abashed. He told the secretary one morning that he had spoken the night before at the Savage Club, adding, "They are critics, you know, and I was afraid of them, but I didn't let 'em see it." His official position helped to give him audacity, and now and then he did just a little bit of bluffing. He would, in a whimsical manner, especially if he was feeling pretty well, express himself freely and confidently upon subjects upon which he could not have known very much. Lowell was quite the youngest man that Mr. Nadel ever knew. This youthfulness seemed to be in part the result of several qualities. One of these, says Mr. Nadal, was goodness. He had always led a good life. He was a very honest man and a scrupulously honourable one. He was also a very kind man, and a man of great charity. He was the least censorious and the least vindictive of men; it was very rare to hear him speak ill of anybody, and if he did it was done in the gentlest manner.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS.

NEW COLLEGE AT DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Viceroy this afternoon laid the foundation-stone of a new Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College at Delhi in presence of a large number of Indian and European gentlemen including Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Claude Hill, Mr. Hailey, the Maharaja of Nashipur, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Acharyar, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis, Sir James Duboulay, Sir James Roberts, Rev. Mr. Thomas and Hakim Ajmal Khan.

The new institution is situated in a prominent place and will impart teaching of the ancient systems of Indian medicine to students from all parts of India. The address read by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Secretary to the Board of Trustees, shows that large sums of money have been collected which includes half a lakh from the Nawab of Rampur, Rs. 40,000 from the Nawab of Tonk, a quarter of a lakh each from the Maharaja of Patiala, the Begum of Bhopal and the Maharaja of Gwalior and Rs. 10,000 from the Maharaja of Indore.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency in performing the ceremony said:—Gentlemen, it is now nearly four years ago that my friend Hakim Ajmal Khan Haziqulmulk first asked me to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed Tibbi College at Delhi. I confess that I felt at first some little diffidence about complying with this request as I have been brought up in the tradition of the western science and the Government of India, as you know, are committed to the support of schools, colleges, hospitals and dispensaries based entirely upon western methods of medicine and surgery. I gave the matter my very first consideration and though my opinion as a layman is entitled to very little weight, I came to the conclusion that our western system however much it may strive after perfection, has not attained it yet. Its theories are constantly undergoing change and development and its ideas of the causes and best methods of the treatment of cholera, malaria and plague, to take some striking examples, have undergone remarkable transformations within quite recent years. I may add it has borrowed some of its best known drugs from the east where the study of medicine was kept alive through the dark ages. If then our own system of medicine is to some extent emperical it certainly does not become a mere layman like myself to pass any sweeping condemnation upon the empericism of its eastern counterpart; and when I remember how many millions in India are beyond the reach of the medical aid provided by the Government and how many of those who have means of access to our best doctors still prefer to be treated in accordance with the indigenous system, I came to the conclusion that I should be wrong to throw discouragement upon the scheme that the Haziqulmulk has so much at heart and which aims at the improvement and development of this branch of medicine on safe and sound lines. While I myself do not rely upon the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine, I cannot but recognise that there is good in them and it is far better for the masses of people whom western science cannot for a long time reach, that these ancient systems of medicine should be modernised as much as possible to meet present-day requirements and that they should have their benefit rather than have no medical treatment at all. So I sent a message to the Haziqulmulk to say that on the understanding that his object was to raise the standard of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems, to develope what is good in them, to eliminate what is bad, and to discourage quacks and quackery, I would be very pleased to lay the foundation-stone. I also venture to suggest the teaching of surgery and anatomy on Western principles, this science not being, I understand, combined with the teaching of these indigenous systems. I received satisfactory assurances on these points from the Haziqulmulk and then I have looked forward to performing the ceremony as soon as all was ready. The moment has now come for me to fulfil my promise and I gladly accede to the request that has been made that I should lay the foundation-stone. I warmly appreciate the kind thoughts that have prompted you to call by the name of Lady Hardinge one of the wings of the new College and I am glad it is one where girls will be taught, for it was her dearest wish to raise the status, brighten the lot, and alleviate the sufferings of Indian womanhood, and, in conclusion, I hope that as the years roll on and scientific knowledge throws more and more light upon the various pains and diseases wherwith poor humanity is beset, the studies pursued in this College and in our Western colleges, following their several lines of developments, may find themselves drawing closer and closer together in the region of ultimate truth. I wish the College all success

POONA AND LORD HARDINGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Mar. 29.

A largely attended meeting was held here this evening in Kirloskar Theatre at which the following resolution was passed thanking Lord Hardinge, the departing Viceroy, for all he had done for India during the term of his Excellency's office:—

"The citizens of Poona and the district in this public meeting assembled, desire to express their deep sense of appreciation of and gratitude for the eminent services rendered by his Excellency the Viceroy to this country at a critical period of its history and his earnest and unflinching endeavours amidst personal afflictions and public difficulties to support the aspirations and advance the interests of the Indian people in India and abroad."

Cases of small-pox having broken out in the Dacca College Hostel, both the College and the Hostel have been closed for the summer vacation.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

FRESH ATTACK WEST OF THE MEUSE.

TURKS' BASE IN SINAI RAIDED.

HISTORIC WAR CONFERENCE.

The Russians have broken the Turks' desperate resistance and expelled them from positions along the Baltatch River and occupied the town of Off, 30 miles east of Trebizond. They also stormed Hizan, south-east of Bitlis and the enemy fled to the south.

The Russians in Galicia rushed two lines of trenches, capturing several guns and much material. Heavy Russian reinforcements are attacking Postavy, north-eastward of Vilna where the railway is vitally important.

A British air squadron dropped 40 bombs on the Turkish base at Birelhassanah, 100 miles from the Suez Canal. The camp was burned and the waterworks severely damaged.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides of the Meuse in the region of Malancourt and Woevre.

The enemy launched a strong attack on the Haucourt-Malancourt front with successive waves of stormers. All were repulsed with heavy losses.

The French achieved a *coup-de-main* in Lorraine, where an enemy work was blown up and the occupants either killed or made prisoners.

A Berlin communiqué reports that the action with the British at St. Eloi is extending.

In the operations off the German coast, besides two German patrol boats sunk, two were badly damaged.

British light cruisers on Saturday night encountered a division of German destroyers. One was rammed and sunk by the Cleopatra.

It is stated that during the Alcantra fight, a submarine of the finest type was put out of action.

Six German aeroplanes dropped bombs on Salonika. Two of the raiders were brought down while recrossing the Allied lines.

At the great historic war conference held at the Quai d'Orsai in Paris, a scheme of grand strategy has been completed by previous consultations with the Staffs, and it is the military business of the conference to ratify their proposals.

INCREASE IN TEA DUTY UNLIKELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

It is believed that an increase in tea duty is very unlikely.

FRESH SUCCESSES IN CAUCASUS.

AIR RAID ON TURKS' BASE IN SINAI.

THIRTY MILES FROM TREBIZOND.

RUSSIANS STORM OFF.

WARSHIPS' CO-OPERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 29.

A communiqué says: After artillery preparation from warships our troops broke the desperate resistance of the enemy and expelled him from positions along the Baltatch River and occupied the town of Off, 30 miles east of Trebizond at dusk.

The Turks made counter-attacks on the whole coast sector which we successfully repulsed.

We stormed Hizan, south-east of Bitlis, and the enemy fled to the south.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

GERMANS' DESPERATE RESISTANCE ROUND POSTAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 29.

The communiqué says the weather is growing worse on the whole front, but the fighting has not diminished. The Germans are desperately resisting, especially in the vicinity of Postavy and Lake Narotch.

The Russians in Galicia simultaneously exploded thirteen mines and infantry rushed two lines of trenches, bombing and bayonetting survivors and capturing several guns and much material.

RUSSIANS ATTACKING. POSTAVY.

IMPORTANCE OF VILNA RAILWAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

A Berlin communiqué says:—

Heavy Russian reinforcements are attacking Postavy, north-eastward of Vilna where the railway is vitally important.

The Berlin communiqué speaks of the heroic resistance here of the Haarbrueck Corps. These, supported by the Brandenburg, Hanoverian and Halle Corps met repeated onslaughts of two Russian divisions. The Russians in darkness also repeatedly attacked Mokrytsa.

RUSSIAN STRYPA-DNIESTER POSITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A Petrograd telegram announces the setting in of a thaw. Apparently the Russians hold the east bank of the Lower Strypa and the north bank of the Dniester, between the Strypa and Zalesczyki neither side having bridge-heads.

GERMAN PLANES ATTACK SALONIKA.

TWO RAIDERS BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, March 28.

Six German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs killing twenty civilians, chiefly Greeks. Two of the raiders were brought down while recrossing our lines.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GREEK TROOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Salonika correspondent stated that the Greek troops are retiring before the Germans and Bulgarians and allowing them to seize supplies, telegraphs and telephones and even military material belonging to the Greek Government.

A Salonika message says Zeppelins have several times tried to reach Salonika, but have always been detected in time and prevented.

IMPENDING AUSTRIAN ATTACK ON VALONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Times" Athens correspondent states in view of an apparently impending Austrian attack on Valona the local population is moving into Greece.

BRITISH AIR RAID IN SINAI.

TURKISH BASE BOMBED.

CAMP BURNED: WATERWORKS SEVERELY DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

Reuter wires from Suez that a British air squadron dropped 40 bombs on the Turkish base at Birelhassanah, 100 miles from the Canal.

They burned the camp and severely damaged the water-works.

An airman attacked the Turkish infantry in the rear and caused a panic among them.

All aeroplanes returned safely.

DID GERMANY TORPEDO THE SUSSEX?

AMERICA QUESTIONS BERLIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, March 28.

Mr. Lansing announces that the American Ambassador in Berlin has been instructed to ask the German Government whether a German submarine torpedoed the Sussex.

WHO SANK THE ENGLISHMAN?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Mar. 29.

Mr. Gerard has also been instructed to ask whether a German submarine sank the Englishman.

DANISH STEAMER SKODSBORG

TORPEDOED WHEN ANCHORED OFF YARMOUTH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Mar. 28.

The evidence in the Maritime Court given by the crew of the Danish steamer Skodsborg showed that the steamer was torpedoed when anchored off Yarmouth on March 20th, though her colours were quite visible at a distance of half a mile.

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

The steamer Manchester Engineer has been sunk. The crew have been brought to Queenstown. The British steamer Empress of Midland has been sunk. The crew have been landed at Maasluis.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE HAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Mar. 29.

The following special cables from the Hague appeared in the Sumatra Post of 13th, 14th and 15th March.

Wolff's Bureau confirms the attack on the Dutch steamer Bandoeng but endeavours to exculpate the commander of the submarine, who is alleged to have taken the Bandoeng for an enemy ship, making it appear that no Dutch flag was flown.

The mails seized by the British abroad the Oranga were forwarded mostly by the P. and O. vessel Mooltan on 18th February and the remainder by the mined Maloja.

Herr Schroeder of the "Telegraaf" and Herr Poluk of the "Het Volk" have been sentenced in Amsterdam to fines of 25 and 50 guilders for insulting Herr Posthuma, the Dutch Commerce Minister.

Owing to differences with the Overseas Trust, the Dutch cocoa making industry will probably be brought to a standstill.

The Netherlands anti-War League telegraphed to the Scandinavian Peace Committee on the occasion of the conference of Scandinavian Ministers at Copenhagen, asking the members to bring pressure to bear on their respective Governments to convoke a general congress of neutral states. Members of the extreme left of the Swedish Second Chamber brought up a motion calling upon the Government to convoke a conference of neutrals to prepare a lasting peace. The Swedish Senate rejected the proposal.

Rioting occurred in Roumania among interned deserters. One was killed and seven wounded while four escaped. Conferences have taken place at Bucharest between members of the Government representative of Serbia and the Russian Minister.

A Russian military mission has arrived in Bucharest through Roumania.

The Russians advancing in Bagdad have already reached the mountain pass on the Turco-Persian frontier, west of Kermanshah.

Berlin is taking severe measures to regulate the consumption of sugar.

FRENCH COUP-DE-MAIN IN LORRAINE

ENEMY WORK BLOWN UP.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 28.

The communiqué says the night was calm east of the Meuse.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides west of the Meuse in the region of Malancourt and Woevre, in the sector at the foot of the heights of the Meuse.

We achieved a *coup-de-main* in Lorraine in the forest of Parroy, where we killed or took prisoners occupants of an enemy work which we blew up.

HAUCOURT-MALANCOURT FRONT.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 29.

The communiqué says the fire directed on an enemy battery in Bois Montfaucon caused a violent explosion.

The bombardment of our positions from Avocourt to Bethincourt was violently resumed about three in the afternoon.

The enemy launched a strong attack on our Haucourt-Malancourt front with successive waves of stormers. All were repulsed with heavy losses by our curtain of artillery fire and infantry fire.

East of the Meuse there was a bombardment of our second line. Our artillery in Woevre carried out a concentration of fire on sensitive points in the enemy's front.

There was a fairly lively artillery struggle in the Vosges, in the regions of Stosswihr, Mulbach and Hartmannsweilerkopf.

GERMAN REFLECTIONS ON VERDUN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A German officer writing in the "Allgemeine Rundschau" says it is unquestionable that Verdun will fall but not in 1916.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that a statement is reliably attributed to a German officer that 150,000 Germans have been killed at Verdun.

The New York Herald's correspondent at Verdun describes a systematic German attempt to destroy the town by means of incendiary shells.

HEAVY ARTILLERY ATTACKS.

BRITISH HOLD GAINED GROUND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

The British communiqué says in spite of very heavy hostile artillery fire last night and at intervals to-day, our infantry successfully held the ground gained yesterday. Our artillery was very effective replying to the enemy's fire.

Prisoners now amount to five officers and 195 others.

To-day there was artillery and trench mortar activity against our positions between Loos and Hulluch and in front of Aix Noulette. We retaliated shelling the enemy's positions.

ACTION AT ST. ELOI EXTENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

A Berlin communiqué says: The action with the British at Saint Eloi is extending.

SIR EDWARD CARSON.

APPEAL FOR A NATIONAL PARTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

Sir Edward Carson has recovered and returned to London. He will preside at the Unionist War Committee to-day.

The "Morning Post," referring to Sir Edward Carson's recovery and return to work, again appeals to him to form a national party.

"The Times" hopes that he will bring the Unionist Committee into line with the Liberal Committee's decision in favour of general compulsion.

DAMAGING BLIZZARD OVER UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

There is a blizzard over the United Kingdom. Much damage has been done.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AFFAIR.

FURTHER GERMAN LOSSES SUSTAINED.

NAVAL ASSISTANCE FROM HELIGOLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, March 28.

Besides two German patrol boats sunk, two were badly damaged. Bombs were dropped on Hoyer and Tondern, the corn magazine at Kanderup was burned and a large German seaplane destroyed.

When British destroyers attacked the German patrol boats five German cruisers, twenty destroyers, five seaplanes and a Zeppelin went to their assistance from Heligoland.

In the afternoon Danish trawlers hailed eleven German cruisers and other vessels, and further west met a British squadron of forty ships steering westwards in a snowstorm.

ADMIRALTY'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

The Admiralty announces that all vessels employed in operations off the German coast have returned except the destroyer Medusa, which sank. The crew were saved.

Our light cruisers on Saturday night encountered a division of German destroyers. One was rammed and sunk by the Cleopatra. None of the crew was saved.

The crew of the Medusa were taken off in very bad weather by the destroyer Lassoo without any casualties, a fine piece of seamanship.

Our destroyers, while dealing with enemy patrolers, were attacked by aircraft, but suffered no damage.

The following prisoners were rescued from enemy patrol trawlers previously reported sunk: Four from the Otto Rudolf, and 16 from the Braunschweig.

SCHLESWIG-ISLAND CAN BE PASSED.

FURTHER RAIDS EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

According to Scandinavian telegrams five British hydroplanes took part in the Schleswig raid. The "Politiken" remarks that although the Toudern sheds were not destroyed, the attack was important and shows Schleswig Island can be passed and further raids may be expected.

THE ALCANTARA FIGHT.

SOME STIRRING FEATURES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 29.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

Press accounts of the Alcantara fight, claiming to be inspired, say that the enemy did not in the early stages of the fight deliver a submarine attack.

The "Scotsman," however, mentions the presence of a submarine. It is not permissible, it says, to recount the happenings but a submarine of the finest type was put out of action.

It was clear that the raider was sinking when the Alcantara, almost untouched, turned broadside on and was torpedoed. The "Scotsman", attributes the broadsiding to a desire to pick up the crew of the beaten enemy.

Another account says, with the rudder hit the fight, was carried on almost at point blank range. Every shot the Alcantara fired hit the raider whose deck was soon a shambles. The German gunnery was hopeless.

Prisoners questioned afterwards explained that the Germans realized they were in a trap and that if they sunk the Alcantara others would soon arrive. "How would you feel if obliged to fight the British fleet single-handed? Why was the gunlaying bad?" One prisoner added "We knew when we left Wilhelmshaven that we were going to our doom."

SITUATION IN CHINA.

PRESIDENT'S ABDICATION DEMANDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, March 28.

Representatives of seventeen provinces have telegraphed to the Foreign Ministers declaring that Yuan Shi Kai must abdicate.

THE GREAT PARIS WAR CONFERENCE.

AN HISTORIC ASSEMBLY.

GRAND STRATEGY SCHEME COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Mar 29.

Never in history have so many allied nations met in conference. Twenty-nine delegates are meeting in the historic room in the Quai d'Orsay, which was the scene of the peace conference after the Spanish-American war, and where Cavour, in 1856, secured the admission of Italy to the Great Powers.

After M. Briand's opening address the conference divided into committees to discuss special questions, both military and economic.

It is understood that a scheme of grand strategy has already been completed by previous consultations with the Staffs, and that it is the military business of the conference to ratify their proposals. It is not believed that consultations will extend beyond the middle of the week.

Economic business will be confined to laying down broad lines for a trade conference.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George will probably be unable to go to Rome. Lord Kitchener may accompany Mr. Asquith.

SOLIDARITY OF ALLIES.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 29.

The conference has unanimously adopted resolutions affirming the complete military, economic and diplomatic solidarity of the Allies and unshakeable determination to continue the struggle to victory, establishing a permanent committee in Paris to consider economic means to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy and organising a central bureau of Freights to distribute equitably the maritime burdens of the Allies and prevent these high freights.

UNDIMINISHED PUBLIC INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 28.

The Allied Conference met again this morning amid undiminished public interest.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LIKELY TO BE DEFERRED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law said that the Economic Conference in Paris could not be held for a long time. Mr. Asquith had asked him to attend with Mr. Runciman and he hoped to be able to do so.

BRITISH TRADE AFTER WAR.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Runciman said the question of preserving and extending British trade with neutral countries would be considered by committees, which would enquire into the problem of certain important branches of British industry after the war.

Mr. Ainsworth, who had visited China on behalf of the Board of Trade, had been in close touch with important British firms trading in the Far East, and would be glad to receive any further information they cared to supply. British trade interests in China would certainly be carefully recognised at the Allies' economic conference, at which it was more than likely that Japan would be represented.

LIQUIDATION OF ENEMY FIRMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that he was communicating with Governors of the Colonies with a view to the general adoption of a policy of liquidation of enemy firms and selling assets, as has been done in Singapore.

VICEROY-DESIGNATE AT ADEN.

CORDIAL WELCOME FROM GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The following telegram has been sent by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay to Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy-Designate, at Aden:

"On behalf of the Presidency of Bombay I tender to your Excellencies a cordial welcome on your arrival within the limits of our Presidency. We look forward to greeting your Excellencies in person and wish you all success, good fortune and happiness in your life and work in India."

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FORGERY AND PERJURY.

EMPEROR v. ALI JAN JUMA.
(Before Mr. Justice Davar and a Common Jury.)

The accused was charged with abetment of forgery, using as genuine a forged document, making a false claim in a Court of Justice, and, perjury under sections 467, 471, 209 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code respectively.

Mr. W. L. Weldon instructed by the Public Prosecutor appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, instructed by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The accused was a Baluchi moneylender and had monetary dealings with one Jevraj Mawji, a flour shop keeper at Dadar. The prosecution alleged that a few months before February 1915, the accused made some indecent proposals to Moghibai, the wife of Jevraj Mawji. Moghibai resented this and complained to her husband about the conduct of the accused. The accused thereupon threatned to harass Moughibai. In February 1915 the accused conspired with one Mahomed Khan to extort money from Moughibai and forged a promissory note for Rs. 120, purporting to have been executed by Moughibai. The body of the note was written by Mahomed Khan and a thumb impression, purporting to be that of Moughibai, was put on the note. About June, 1915, the accused filed a suit against Moughibai in the Small Cause Cause on the promissory note seeking to recover Rs. 70 and interest, Rs. 70, being alleged to be the unpaid balance out of Rs. 120 for which the promissory note purported to have been passed. The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Billimoria and the accused swore that the thumb-impression was the mark of the left thumb of Moughibai. On Moughibai denying that the thumb impression was hers a thumb-mark expert was called to give evidence on behalf of the accused. The accused's expert however gave evidence that the thumb-mark could not be Moughibai's. The pleader for the accused thereupon applied to Mr. Billimoria for leave to withdraw the suit; but Mr. Billimoria refused the application. The suit was then dismissed thereafter the learned judge of the Small Cause Court ordered a notice to issue calling upon the accused to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for forgery and perjury and the hearing of the notice was fixed for 27th July. On the 27th July the accused applied for time and time was given to him till the 31st July. The accused however failed to appear on the 31st July and the notice was made absolute on the 31st. Thereafter the accused made away and was not to be found anywhere in Bombay till February 1916.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty on all the charges against the accused.

His Lordship agreed with the verdict of the jury and in passing sentence on the accused remarked that the accused belonged to a fraternity which was getting a positive danger to Bombay. It would be exceedingly desirable if judges accorded sanction and ordered prosecutions of men like the accused more frequently, for men like these infested the Small Causes Court and fabricated false documents and gave false evidence. Considering the youth of the accused and the fact that this was his first offence, his Lordship sentenced the accused to 5 years rigorous imprisonment.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL BY BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

THE KING-EMPEROR *v.* DOMINIC FONSECA.
(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against the decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Thana, who set aside the convictions and sentences passed on the accused Dominic Fonseca and ordered the fine to be refunded.

The accused was charged under section 409 I. P. Code with having committed breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 490 on account of the price of a tent purchased by the Executive Engineer, Salsette Building Sites and Rs. 8-9-6 and Rs. 1-4-0 on account of travelling allowance due to certain members of the office of that officer. The above misappropriations took place while the accused was working as head clerk to the above Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. B. Vachha, First Class Magistrate of Thana, found the accused guilty and sentenced him on the first charge to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months and to pay a fine of Rs. 600 in default to suffer further rigorous imprisonment for three months; with respect to the second and third offences the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for one month for each of the said two offences; these two sentences to run concurrently with the sentence passed for the first offence. Out of the fine if recovered Rs. 440 should be paid to the office of the Executive Engineer, Salsette Building Sites, on account of the loss it had sustained under section 545, Criminal Procedure Code.

A TENT PURCHASE.

The facts are briefly these:—

On the 20th March, 1915, Mr. Perfect, Executive Engineer, Salsette Building Sites wrote to Samuel Fitze and Company at Bombay to supply him a tent for his office. On 22nd March, the Company replied that the tent would cost Rs. 490. On 29th March the accused went to the office of the Company in Bombay with a letter signed by Mr. Perfect asking the Company to supply the tent to his office. The accused wanted the Company to pass a receipt for the amount of Rs. 490 telling them to supply the tent at once if available or later on if not available. The Company accordingly prepared the receipt and sent it to the office of the Executive Engineer with their clerk. The receipt was attached to the contingency bill and on its strength Rs. 490 drawn from the Treasury. The money was drawn from the Thana Treasury by the accused himself.

From 10th to 13th May, the accused was on leave. On 12th May, the Company wrote to Mr. Perfect soliciting payment of Rs. 490 as per receipt. The letter was sent by post and Mr. Perfect must have received it most probably on the 13th May. This letter was sent down to the office whence it was done away with by someone. On the 14th May, Mr. Perfect transferred the accused to the office of the Special Officer, Salsette. The accused returned from leave on that day and when told to go to the new office declined to do so. On the 15th May, Mr. Perfect searched for the letter of the 12th May, from the Company and not finding it in the office wrote to the Company to send him a copy of it. The accused that very day gave two resignations of his appointment, which were not accepted by Mr. Perfect. Then Mr. Perfect wrote a demi-official letter to the accused asking him to explain what had happened to the amount of Rs. 490 and what he had done with it. In reply to Mr. Perfect's letter the accused wrote a surprising letter saying that he had no time to answer Mr. Perfect's demi-official letters and that if he wanted to write to him he should do so officially. Mr. Perfect then went personally to the office of the Company to enquire whether the money was or was not actually paid. There he was informed that nothing was paid by the accused. The accused was then called by Mr. Perfect before him. The accused appeared and said that he had paid the amount to Mr. Perfect himself. The police was then informed and the accused was then put before the Magistrate for criminal breach of trust as a public servant.

THE DEFENCE.

The defence of the accused was that he did draw the amount of Rs. 490 from the Treasury but that he paid it to Mr. Perfect himself and that Mr. Perfect had forgotten that the accused had done so.

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence and convicted the accused. The Sessions Judge did not put weight on the evidence led by the prosecution and acquitted the accused.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel set aside the order of the Sessions Judge and convicted the accused. Their Lordships however ordered that the punishment undergone by the accused was sufficient under the circumstances of the case and therefore the remaining term of imprisonment was set aside.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Binning with Mr. Karbhari appeared for the accused.

CAUSE-LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment on Motion.

In Re Specific Relief Act 1877—Kanga and S. Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia v. Phiroze C. Sethna, President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B. and Co.

For Dismissal.

1358-15.—Payne & Co, Karmalli Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Mer K & Co.

For Consent Decree.

888-15.—Merfanji K & Co, Bai Nannubai, widow, v. Bai Nagubai, widow, & ors, D J Mantri, Dik Dh & P.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

163-16—Edg. G. W. and Co. Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi v. Cassamally Jafferbhoy.

127-16—Jam B and D Vishandas Jivanmall a firm v. Moorlimal Dayalchand a firm Tyabji and Co.
Long Causes.

441-15.—Payne & Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co, Part Heard.

260-16—Chitnis M and R Khatri Ahmed Haji Sulliman v. Memon Joosub Hoosim Rustomji and G.
Commercial Causes.

1-16—Edg. G W & Co. Chhaganlal Vahalchand v. Abdulla bin Ali Nakhoda and anr Daph F and D.

884-15—Judah and S. The Bhupendra Flour Mills Co. Ld., v. Ghanisa Haji Jan Mahomed Craigie B and C.

13-15.—Judah and S, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

467-15—Madhowji K and Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai a firm v Bhagwandas Gangaram a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co, For postponement.

894-14—Dikshit Dh and P, Manibai widow v Pramcoovervahu alias Temubai widow and ors, Raghavaya N and Co, Little and Co.

825-13—Mulla and M, Chandru Lillani a firm and anr v Devidas Foolchand and Co a firm, Jehangir S M and H.

112-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon and ors, Matubhai J & M, Payne & Co.

131-14.—Payne and Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai and anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon and ors, Matubhai J & M, Edgelow G W & Co, Smetham B & Co.

1458-14.—Malvi H M and R, Messrs. Amulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Dewji & Co, a firm, Payne and Co.

1317-15.—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady & ors, v. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi, Bhaishanker K & G.

1278-15.—Payne and Co, Aga Gulam Hussein Lari, v. Babu Kali Charan Dass, Merwanji K & Co.

1279-15.—Manchershaw & N, Messrs Ramrikhrai Santokram Mehta, a firm, v. Messrs Rajendra Somnarayen, a firm, Malvi H M and R.

1330-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Gajadharlal Maikulal, v. Bai Dharibai and anr, Bhimji and Co.

1000-15.—Captain & Vaidya.—Prier De Soane & Co, a firm, v. Manecklal Shankerlal and anr, Agst. 2nd Defr. only.

1226-15.—Mulji & Tha, Vassanji Dewji & anr, v. The Manmar Mafg Co, Ltd, & ors, Nanu H and Co, Bhaishanker K & G.

1303-15.—Payne and Co, Taherally Abdul Hoosein & ors, v. Ajgarally Abdullabhai and ors, In person.

1309-15.—Payne and Co, Abdul Karim Abdul Tyab Javi & ors, v. Alibhoy Hasanally Damanwalla, Little and Co.

1379-15.—Kanga & S, Ramjanally Bhaloo, v. Rahimtulla Ismail Tijoriwalla, Edgelow G W & Co.

1388-15.—D J Mantri, Balcrishna Balshet Gangan, v. Laxmibai alias Radhabai, widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Sabnis & G.

857-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Doongersey Versey & Co, a firm, v. Hoosein Khan Ahmedkhan, & ors, Judah and S.

1159-15.—N C Dalal, Chandulal Valaniji, v. Javerchand Pitamber, Motichand & D.

256-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & anr, v. Purshotam Raghanath and ors, Dik Dh & P.

1357-14.—J A Valles, Ramprasad Laxmishankar, v. Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and M.

1462-15.—Dastur & Co, The Narsingirji Mafg Co, Ld, v. Bholabhai Nanabhai, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

536-14.—Edg G W & Co, Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, a firm, v. The Bombay Steam Navign Co, Ld, Little & Co.

1247-14.—S M B & Co, Dayaram Mangamal v. Kedarmal Chandrabhau, Jam R & D.

153-16.—Judah & S, Doming Vaz, v. Jackeria Caseam alias Jackeria Babee & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

RECEPTION AT KURLA.

A representative deputation on behalf of the Kurla public consisting of Prof. Ranade, Messrs. Bilgrami, Rodrigues, Karanji, Manager, Kurla Estate, Prizada Municipal Secretary, A. S. Jalal and a few others waited upon their Excellencies to accord them a hearty reception at Kurla on their way to Thana in front of the Bilgrami Lodge. After an exchange of a few words between their Excellencies and the members of the deputation, Shaikh Bilgrami garlanded their Excellencies and the party. The public of Kurla expressed gratitude to their Excellencies for their noble condescension. Three cheers to his Majesty the King Emperor and to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, followed by prayers for the success of British arms, terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

RAID ON A COCAINE DEN.

ACCUSED GETS TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Ananta Laka, a Hindu, with possessing twenty-four grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the accused dealt in cocaine on a large scale and kept a large stock of the drug On Friday night his den in Kumbharwada 3rd Lane was raided by Mr. McCarthy and his peon. The accused was taken by surprice but he managed to bolt. He was however, chased and seized, and a bundle which he concealed in a hollow made in the woodwork of the staircase on the first floor as he was going up the staircase was also recovered, the peon having noticed him concealing the bundle. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged one Mahomed Hussein with house-breaking and theft.

It was stated that Bairamji Cowasji, a cotton waste contractor lived at Soparibag and on the 8th February last his daughter Motlibai went to the hospital locking the door, when the accused broke open the door and removed ornaments and precious stones of the value of Rs. 2,900. About the middle of February, Inspector O'Brien and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal received information that stolen property was being disposed of by some Marwadis in Chimna Butcher's Street and accused was found to be visiting the shop of one Fatha Wagha. Fatha's son pointed out the accused's house and on the 24th inst. it was searched and 11 diamonds and a diamond ring were recovered. The accused pointed out the place of the complainant from where the ornaments had been removed. Fatha Wagha surrendered to the police and said that 24 diamonds and one ruby were buried in bran in his native place and the property was recovered. Fatha said that gold worth Rs. 750 had been melted and handed to the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and he had five previous convictions. The Magistrate, however, taking into consideration that the accused behaved in a straightforward manner after he had been arrested, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment and desisted from giving him solitary confinement.

Fatha Wagha, was subsequently charged before the same Magistrate with receiving stolen property, but he was discharged as there was not sufficient evidence.

THEFT OF A GOLD CHAIN AND SOVEREIGN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector R. S. Karnik charged Girisappa Sangappa with the theft of a gold chain and sovereign, collectively valued at Rs. 165. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who came to Bombay on the 17th instant along with one Virappa Chetty, put up in a hotel at Picket Road. The same evening Virappa missed his gold chain and sovereign and reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused on suspicion and recovered the property. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment. The complainant requested the Magistrate to allow him to present Rs. 25 to Sub-Inspector Karnik for the smart arrest. The Magistrate said he would forward the amount to the Commissioner of Police to be given to the Sub-Inspector.

OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kaveshwar charged Abdul Mahomed with the theft of a currency note for Rs. 10 and Rs. 7 in cash, belonging to Mr. Onukul Chandra Chatterji. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday morning the complainant was coming out of No. 8 shed of the Alexandra Dock, when he felt a jerk and saw the accused near him and immediately after missed from his pocket a handkerchief in which he had tied up his money. The accused tried to make off with the money but was chased by the complainant and seized when he threw away the bundle. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he noticed the handkerchief falling from the complainant's pocket and picked it up and was about to hand it over to him but was seized by the complainant. The accused was convicted and as he had eleven previous convictions he was sentenced to two year's rigorous imprisonment.

EXCISE PROSECUTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Nariman Doctor charged Afong Ahchan and eight other Chinamen with being in possession of opium and opium preparations varying from two to forty-five "tolas" in quantity, without a license. The evidence showed that the accused's place at Frere Road was raided by Inspectors Nariman and Hudson and the opium recovered. The accused were convicted and sentenced to fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 30.

MR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI AND THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Presumably Government nominations to the Corporation of Bombay, are made with a view to promote municipal administration: therefore, Government should prefer persons conversant with municipal problems. The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji is highly conversant with the municipal problems of Bombay. He possesses special qualifications to speak on behalf of the mercantile community of Bombay. Under the circumstances Mr. J. Baptista's suggestion in your issue of date is eminently sensible and Government should be glad to avail themselves of an opportunity to nominate Mr. Manmohandas.

It may be contended that the Police Commissioner is useful in the Corporation. This is rather doubtful but in any case the Police Commissioner is not indispensable. However, if Government entertained strong views about the usefulness of the Police Commissioner on the Corporation, then a seat can be easily found for him, if one of the nominees resigned in his favour, just as Mr. Balkrishna Vasudeo Pandurang resigned in favour of Mr. A. M. Tod,—Yours, etc.

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, Mar. 28, 1916.

A telegram received in Rangoon yesterday states that a serious fire broke out in Pakokku this morning and a great part of the town had been destroyed. No details have been received.

THE BAZAR GATE THEFT CASE.

SMART CAPTURE OF AN OLD OFFENDER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Deputy-Inspector Kilcoin charged Kalidas Anandji with the theft of Rs. 4,300 belonging to Mr. Framji Pestonji Talati a merchant. Mr. B. J. Dhondi appeared for the complainant.

It was alleged that the complainant was at his desk in his firm in Bazaar Gate Street when his servant brought a bag containing Rs. 4,600 in currency notes. He subsequently had to leave his place for a short while, and on return missed the bag but found a pair of shoes on the verandah. He reported the matter at the Bazaar Gate Police station. On the 14th instant Sub-Inspector Chimanlal of C. Division received information that Kalidas and one Pragji Magan had been spending money rather too freely. He therefore had a watch kept on their movements. Four days later, Ambalal Daulatram, manager of the complainant's firm, happened to speak to Mr. Chimanlal about the theft. It struck Mr. Chimanlal that the accused might have had something to do with the theft and he asked Ambalal to come and see Kalidas. Ambalal recognised Kalidas as a person who had been to his master's firm sometime before the theft took place. Mr. Chimanlal subsequently arrested the accused in Kumbharwada 2nd Lane and took him to the Maharbavdi Police Station Here the accused was minutely questioned by Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner, who had been on a visit to the station. Mr. Harker ordered Mr. Chimanlal to prosecute his inquiries and later on the accused made a statement to Mr. Chimanlal and took him to the shop of a Marwari, named Dulichand Galbaji. The Marwari showed an entry of Rs. 1,800 on a slate, purporting the same to have been deposited with him by Pragji. Dulichand gave up the amount to Mr. Chimanlal who was then taken by the accused to the complainant's firm, and shown the place where he (the accused) had been sitting before the theft. The accused also showed the place where he had left his shoes. As the shoes had been handed over to Inspector Fuller at the Bazaar Gate Police Station, the accused was taken there and the shoes were found to fit him. As the alleged offence was committed in A. Division, the accused was then handed over to Inspector Fuller.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he had won Rs. 1,800 by gambling and at the races and that he had given the amount to Pragji for being deposited with Dulichand.

The Magistrate convicted the accused, and as he had six previous convictions the accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary confinement. The accused was further ordered to report to the police his place of residence for four years after his release from jail.

The Magistrate said Sub-Inspector Chimanlal deserved great credit for so smartly bringing the accused to book. He had noticed that within the past three months this was the second time that Mr. Chimanlal had been able to trace a big theft like this. He ordered Rs. 1,800 to be returned to the complainant.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

ANNUAL MEETING.

A Committee meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held at the Home last evening to adopt the Report from the year 1915. In the absence of Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins, Shipping Master and President of the Committee, the chair was taken by the Hon. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, and the following members of the Committee were present:—Capt. W. Fleming-Potts, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. J. E. Neadham, Mr. Newman Taylor, Mr. E. T. Allum and the honorary secretary, Mr. B. H. Hewett.

The report, among other things, said:—

The total number of officers and men, of various ratings and ranks, boarded in the Home during the year was 48,227, being a daily average of 131.12, against an average of 116.85 in 1914.

The number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H.M.'s Army accommodated in the Home during the year was 148, totalling 2,135 days, as against 62 men, totalling 435 days in 1914. The extension of the benefits of the Home to the Army has proved a considerable boon to the N.C.O.'s. and Men of this service, when on leave in—or passing through—Bombay.

During the year 17 destitute seamen were admitted to the Home, and maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master, Bombay. There was also 15 admissions into the Home for various periods (totalling 85 days) of cases of destitution amongst seamen who were not eligible for maintenance by the Board of Trade. These seamen were maintained at the expense of the Home.

There were seven admissions into St. George's Hospital of officers and seamen of the merchant service. Men of the Royal Navy requiring medical attention were treated by their own medical officers. There were no cases of infectious or contagious disease in the Home during the year.

The reading room was well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund.

The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home, and the Committee desire to thank the proprietors of the "Advocate of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" for continuing to supply a daily copy of their paper gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" who have supplied a copy of their daily paper at half their usual rates.

The thanks of the Committee are also due to the proprietors of the "English Mail" for continuing to supply, free of cost, a weekly copy of their paper.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

HORNETS (3) BEAT PARSI CYCLISTS (0).

This game in the first round of the above tournament was played on the Oval yesterday, the Hornets scoring an easy victory over the Cyclists by three goals to nil. The result hardly indicates the actual balance of exchanges, as but for the superb goal-keeping by Nallasethe, the Parsi Cyclists' custodian, the Hornets might have won by twice as many goals. The Hornets outpaced and outmanoeuvred their opponents in every department of the game and kept up a hurricane pressure on the Parsi defence. Pitted against a weak combination the Hornets tackled and dribbled as they liked and, had their forwards kept a little more aloof from each other and played a more open game, they might have won by a decidedly bigger margin. The game was far too one-sided to need any detailed description. The Cyclists' forwards made a few erratic attempts but James (sr.) was a tower of strength in the Hornets' defence and was not to be caught napping. The defensive ranks of the Parsi team worked very hard to keep the opposing forwards at bay, who threatened danger every moment and Nallasathe, Nagporewalla and Doctor worked very hard throughout.

All the three goals were scored during the initial period, Navin scoring the first two points and Downes the third.

The teams were:—

Hornets:—Connell; James W. and James H; Rodrigues, Windsor and Knight; Downes, Navin, James, Neill and Rodrigues.

Parsi Cyclists:—Nallasathe; Mistry K. and Nagporewalla; Mistry E. Doctor and Barucha; Taraporewalla, Colabewalla, Kapadia, Daruwalla and Masani.

Referees:—Messrs. Lees and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Colaba Hospital v. Republic H. C.

Other ties so far arranged are:—

3rd April—Cathedral Old Boys v. Rangers.
4th April—B. E. Society v. Lusitanians.
5th April—R. G. A. v. Parsi Hockey Association.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

There was only one game yesterday, this being in, connection with the Gentlemen's Singles.

Hargreaves and Teasdale had a great set-to, and it took thirty games to arrive at a decision. Hargreaves won the first, but lost the second, and a well contested third went back in his favour.

The result was:—

E. Hargreaves beat J. Teasdale, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

MIXE DOUBLES FINAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Anstey v. Jackson and Mrs. Stileman.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

N. R. Medley v. E. Bruce.
H. C. Quinn v. G. M. Rose.
J. Murat v. H. V. Hampton.
W. Irwin v. R. D. England.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding, when it was resolved to forward to the Corporation for sanction the proposal contained in the following letter from the Commissioner:

In the revised Schedule of Establishment approved by the Standing Committee and the Corporation, the salary of the Head Clerk of the Commissioner's Office has been fixed at Rs. 200-250. Under Article 149 of the Civil Service Regulations the maximum has to be reached in five years in equal yearly increments. The present Head Clerk of my office draws a salary of Rs. 200 and a personal allowance of Rs. 30 and is therefore entitled to draw Rs. 230 as pay under the revised Schedule from 1st October 1915, the personal allowance of Rs. 30 being amalgamated with the pay, and he would reach his maximum of Rs. 250 on 1st October 1917. His predecessors in addition to the pa yof Rs. 200 were granted a personal allowance of Rs. 100 and were therefore in receipt of a total monthly emolument of Rs. 300. As the revision of the pay of the appointment will confer no immediate benefit on the present Head Clerk and as he has put in a service of nearly 27 years, I request that the Standing Committee will be pleased to grant him the maximum pay of Rs. 250 from 1st October 1915.

As this was the last meeting of the present Committee, Sir Sassoon J. David moved the following resolution: "That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to Mr. N. V. Mandlik for the very valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee during his term of office and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability, and courtesy with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia referred to the services rendered by the Chairman. He said Mr. Mandlik's rulings were fair and he was always courteous to his colleagues.

Mr. A. M. Tod agreed with what had fallen from Dr. Sukhia and added Mr. Mandlik had proved himself a capable and courteous chairman.

Mr. Mandlik in reply thanked the members for the kind expressions they had uttered about him and for the support they had extended him during the year. He was glad one of his colleagues, Mr. Chunilal Mehta was to be raised this year to the Presidential chair of the Corporation. He also thanked the Commissioner Mr. P. R. Cadell, and the Secretary Mr. R. P. Masani for the uniform support they had extended him in the discharge of his duties.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. A. H. Bennett, manager of the Darjeeling branch of Messrs. Francis Harrison Hathaway & Co., died suddenly on Tuesday of heart failure. He was a Municipal Commissioner at Darjeeling and a keen volunteer.

KARNATAK COLLEGE SCHEME.

ACTION BY GOVERNMENT

MR. ARTAL ASKED TO WITHDRAW HIS LETTER AND APOLOGISE.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Bombay Government:—

Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, I.S.O., recently addressed a letter to the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department in which he stated that the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, formerly a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, when he visited Dharwar in June, 1913, arranged informally that funds towards the establishment of the proposed Arts College for the Karnatic should be raised in the following manner. The Hon. Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Konher Rodda and his Brahmin friends were to collect from among their own community one lakh of rupees, and Rao Bahadur Artal was to raise one lakh from his own community, the Lingayats. The former were, Mr. Artal stated, to hand over to the latter whatever sums had up to that time been collected from the Lingayat community, and Rao Bahadur Rodda and his friends were not to approach the Lingayats or other non-Brahmins for contributions.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BRAHMINS.

Rao Bahadur Artal alleged in the letter that Rao Bahadur Rodda and the Hon. Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh Belvi had utilized the movement for the establishment of an Arts College for the Karnatic as a stepping stone to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council, and that the reason for the Hon. Mr. Hill's visit to Dharwar was that these gentlemen had declared that the Lingayats were deliberately putting obstacles in the way of the college scheme, because they had failed in their attempts to induce the Karnatic public to subscribe. He remarked that he assured the Hon. Mr. Hill that the Lingayats were not opposed to the establishment of the proposed College, but were only opposing the unworthy attempts of the Brahmins "to take to themselves as usual all the credit of the movement," while making the Lingayats pay for it. Rao Bahadur Artal then proceeded to cite instances in which, he alleged, the non-Brahmin communities and especially the Lingayats had contributed largely towards certain objects the benefits of which were now chiefly enjoyed by Brahmins, and urged that there were reasonable grounds for the great distrust with which the non-Brahmin communities looked upon the Karnatic Brahmins, and that the fact that the Brahmins should have been able to collect only Rs. 27,000 in five or six years proved his contention that they were not and never had been, "the trusted exponents of the wishes of the people of the Karnatic."

Rao Bahadur Artal further represented that the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda, instead of faithfully observing the terms of the "arrangement as agreed to," had been acting against its spirit, that he had not only failed to hand over Rs. 850 collected from the Lingayats previous to his interview with the Hon. Mr. Hill but had also been raising contributions from non-Brahmins, even from Lingayats, as well as from the people of other parts of the presidency than the Karnatic.

Finally, Rao Bahadur Artal expressed his readiness to pay to Government, on behalf of the Lingayats, whenever required, one lakh of rupees on the conditions stated to have been agreed to between himself and the Hon. Mr. Hill at the interview referred to, and asked that Government should direct that the amount collected by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Rodda and his friends from the non-Brahmins, as also that obtained from benefit performances and from the Industrial Exhibition held at Dharwar, should be treated as a separate fund, and that the Brahmins should clearly be given to understand that they must collect a whole lakh of rupees from their own community alone.

"MOST IMPROPER CONDUCT."

Rao Bahadur Artal's letter which has already appeared in several newspapers contains, as has been stated, references to certain conversations between himself and the Hon. Mr. Hill which were admittedly private, and which, whether correctly quoted or not, should not have been utilized, as they have been, in a public attack on the Brahmin community. Government have accordingly informed Rao Bahadur Artal that they regard his conduct in this matter as most improper and that they consider it his duty to withdraw the letter at once and to apologise for having published it.

Government have further informed Rao Bahadur Artal that acrimonious correspondence of the nature in question is not calculated to further the cause of the College, that in their opinion the proposed institution is desirable in the general interests of higher education and that all interested in that education are entitled to contribute. Having regard to the high cost of establishing a college, the Governor in Council considers that it is necessary that as large a fund as possible should be collected by inviting voluntary contributions from the general public, irrespective of the religions or communities to which they may belong.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal are arranging for a series of lectures to be delivered to territorial battalions now quartered in Bengal on the methods of administration employed in the provinces A feature of the movement will be educational lectures for the purpose of explaining the leading characteristics of Bengal life.

A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

SPRING FASHIONS.

IDEAS FOR STREET COSTUMES.

If you would look really smart during the days of spring, you must insist that your tailor cuts the coat of your new street costume so short that it barely reaches to the bottom of the hip line, writes a lady correspondent in "Pall Mall Gazette." See to it also that the basque flares right out on either side, for the newness of the new models lies in a cleverly concealed fulness let in under the arms, which shoots out with a fan-like grace over either hip. In all the new coats fashioned on these lines the waist line is clearly indicated, and the back stands out behind with a fulness which is reminiscent of the coats that were so fashionable some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Many of the smartest of these little coats still retain the banded and belted effect that hitherto has been associated with purely country or golfing suits; but far newer and far more becoming are those that have the fulness of the fronts and backs concealed at the waist by inverted pleats finished off top and bottom with silk-worked arrow heads. The effect of this is very new and very smart, and the style should make a direct appeal to tall, thin women who find short belted coats trying to wear. Such costumes look best made in rather "loud" black and white shepherd's plaids in chocolate and white, or grey and white checks. The former look particularly smart worn with a hat or toque of nigger brown tulle and straw, trimmed with a lace veil to match, while brown shoes and stockings or brown topped boots complete the costume.

SOME FAVOURITE SHADES.

Another feature that should not lightly be overlooked by those who are about to choose a new street costume is that both for morning and for afternoon wear the best tailors are using a great deal of smooth-faced covert coating in shades of beige, champagne, grey, and a dull fawn. Coats made of fawn covert coating are lined with marine blue taffeta or with a bright patterned yellow and navy blue crepe de chine; while little ball buttons made of navy blue glace, fastened with large blue silk loops, are a favourite form of trimming.

mises to be the favourite colour combination this spring, special blouses for such costumes made of navy blue and mushroom-coloured ninon, which is a tone between fawn and grey, being the latest fad of fashion

There is also a feeling for the re-introduction of slips of white drill or pique—such as men used to wear inside their waistcoats—white cuffs of white pique slipped inside the wristbands help to give a fresh and spring-like finish to these check and covert-coating costumes, which, needless to say, all sport the bright-hued metallic button-hole in the shape of a frankly artificial rosebud or a cluster of small Victorian flowers. Another novelty shown on a model coat of putty-coloured covert coating is a curious collar, cuffs and pocket flaps made of two leaf-shaped tabs, one of black satin, the other of white pique, which are crossed one over the other, forming a very original trimming.

SKIRTS.

Skirts for such costumes are much more elaborate and much more trimmed than they have been for some time past. Although in theory the short circular skirt still holds its own where tailor mades are concerned, it is so elaborately made with deep-belted yokes, large fancy pockets, and artistically shaped belts that are sometimes so wide that they almost form a waistcoat, that it is scarcely recognisable. Pleats are also being introduced into the sides of many of the new skirts to match the fulness seen on the coats; while tucks and banded effects adorn the bottom of many of the new skirts. A feeling is also being popularised for trimming cloth skirts with hems turned up on the outside, the effect gained being not unlike that seen on turned-up trousers; while some of the checks and plaids treated in this manner are piped with grey, black, or brown, as the case may be.

For smart afternoon wear one comes across a new departure in the form of short-coated dressy costumes, made of black or dark blue poult—silk not unlike taffeta, but stouter and better to wear—which are trimmed with a collar, revers, pockets, and bands of gaberdine of the same shade. The combination is very novel, and looks extremely well, as the heavy gaberdine imparts a substance and solidity to a silk costume. Gaberdine costumes trimmed with taffeta are also to be seen, the majority of the new models showing very dark blue gaberdine or fine serge, trimmed with deep cape-like collars, picturesque cuffs, and little basques of black taffeta, the latter having the silk inset with rather full effect over either hip.

A STRIKING CINNAMON-COLOURED CLOTH DRESS AND BISCUIT BEAVER HAT.

THE CHARMING GREY CHARMEUSE MORNING FROCK WITH WAIST BUCKLE OF GREEN JADE.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

SUBSTITUTES FOR SUGAR.

Sugar has been a cheap commodity in the household for so many years that the housewife has never had to realise that it is not the only sweetening she can use in the cooking process, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Prices have risen now, and there is the possibility of a shortage in supplies, so a modification, at least, in the expenditure on sweets must be made, and the free hand with the sugar bowl must be controlled. Sweetening is best done during the cooking of food.

Children will undoubtedly get less in the way of cheap sweetmeats now that prices are likely to be much higher, and as a mere matter of diet they will require more food that appeals to the palate and yields the regulation amount of heat. There are many alternatives, such as honey, syrups, glucose, starch sugar, and saccharine, which is 100 times as sweet as sugar. Many know the value of dried fruit—figs, apricots, prunes and dates, and they are often introduced into puddings or cakes when, as a matter of course, less sugar is added. The value of bananas must also be noted. Few, however, understand the properties of malted wheat, rye, and some vegetables, including parsnips, yams, onions, Jerusalem artichokes and beetroots. There was a demand in the household at one time for glucose for jam-making, and it was useful when mixed with sucrose. It will not crystallise, and it does not ferment.

Sweet potatoes made into scones do not require to be treated with sugar, and a very appetising tart can be made with Jerusalem artichokes, into which only a little sugar need be introduced. Dates shredded and cooked in a rice pudding reduce the amount of sugar by half, and similar results are got by any dried fruit. This suggestion may not look like strict economy at the first glance, but a reduction of an expensive and scarce commodity is essential, while the palatable and nourishing value of the dish is increased.

PARSNIP CAKE

Cakes are quickly coming to be looked upon as luxurious fare, but a simple little recipe for a parsnip cake might be tried.

Take 8oz. of prepared flour, 3oz. to 4oz. of fat, 1oz. of syrup, 5oz. to 6oz. of finely-grated parsnip, and one banana cut into small dice, a pinch of salt, and a little ginger or other spice, and treat in the usual way, when a palatable and nourishing cake will turn out.

ONION CAKE.

This vegetable is not so acceptable in England as it is in many other countries, and a cake made of it will, perhaps, not be met with the same enthusiasm as in Switzerland. Experts declare that when an onion has been boiled and the water drained off it loses just the properties frequently looked upon as objectionable and a very decided sweet taste remains. The recipe is as follows.

Line a tin plate with short crust, prick the bottom. Boil two shredded onions in water for five minutes, drain the water off, and stew in 2oz. of fat till tender, add an equal amount of bread crubs and half a pint of milk, a pinch of salt and sugar, and one or two eggs well beaten. Mix all together, fill the crust with the mixture, and bake. Any flavouring can be added according to taste, such as cinnamon, vanilla, lemon or ginger.

A sudden change to cold weather brings the need for a few little dishes made of simple materials, but tasty and heat producing. The recipe for mulligatawny soup is easily managed.

Fry ½lb. onion in 2oz. fat, when brown add 2oz. curry powder, fry; then add 1oz. curry paste and 2oz. rice, cover with stock, and cook till done (one hour). Strain the soup, season to taste, and serve with ½oz. of rice cooked in water or stock, and, if available, a few pieces of rabbit cut in dice.

LIVER DUMPLINGS AND CABBAGE.

Liver dumplings with cabbage will be enjoyed as an early luncheon dish, and is nourishing for children.

Clean a cabbage, and cut into shreds, parboil, then drain. Put in a saucepan 2oz. of fat, when hot add 2oz. shredded onion, and fry to a light colour, add the cabbage, salt, pepper, and a little nutmeg if liked, also a little stock or water. Cover with a lid, and let simmer. Cream 2oz. fat, add one egg and 1oz. chopped liver; season with salt and pepper, herbs, and add sufficient breadcrumbs to stiffen the mixture—about 3oz. to 1oz. Roll in flour or bread crumbs, and place with the cabbage. Cook for thirty minutes. Dish up the liver dumplings to form a border. Cook the cabbage so that there is just sufficient liquor left to form the gravy, and place this in the centre of the meat.

PEA-SOUP AND BACON.

A dish that would serve a similar purpose is as follows:

Break small some bones, cover with 3 quarts of water. Add 1oz. salt, bring to the boil, and skim. Let simmer for eight hours at the back of the stove. Wash 1lb of split peas, cover with 2 quarts of stock, bring to the boil and skim. Put in this 8oz of collar of pork or bacon; if bacon, it is best to parboil at first, wash it, and then place it in the soup. Cut up the vegetables; 4 oz onion, 4 oz trimmings of celery. Boil 1½ hour. Now add 1lb of potatoes; season to taste, and cook till potatoes are done. The soup is served first, followed by bacon, potatoes, and bread.

ERA OF THE TAILOR-MADE

THE ENGLISHWOMAN'S NATIONAL DRESS.

This is the era of the tailor-made, which without exaggeration, may be called the the Englishwoman's national dress, writes "The Standard". Years ago, when it first made its appearance, the tailored suit was regarded with suspicion, representing as it did a departure from the accepted standards of feminine dress. But the tailor-made and its wearers remained perfectly undisturbed by hostile criticism, and no sooner did golf, bicycling, and other out-door sports begin to engage the attention of women than the "tailor-made" became accepted as the favourite garment of those interested in athletic recreations.

It must be admitted that the early examples of the tailor's art in women's dress were rather dreadful in their aggressive "Mannishness." They screamed emancipation with their homespun stiffness and severity. But that phase has gone, and the modern tailored suit is as feminine as the most ardent advocate of "womanly" dress could desire.

For the moment the attention of women interested in dress is centred on the coat and skirt, and the new models exhibit several features of interest. As regards the skirts, there are two distinct types. Both, of course, are full, but in the one case the fullness is achieved by the arrangement of flat pleats or gathers in the region of the waist while in the other the skirt fits closely round the hips, the requisite width at the hem being secured by a series of inset gores. Length is a moot point, but as far as this particular type of costume is concerned it may be said that there is no pronounced downward tendency yet visible.

The coloured petticoat displays itself to the length of an inch or two below. In the tailor-made much the same idea is carried out in the form of stitched to the hem and showing below it. The same colour is repeated in the form of a bright coloured band of silk or satin, and supplies a welcome note of colour on an otherwise sombre ensemble.

Very careful consideration has been given to the matter of the coat, and the result suggests the idea that the creators of fashion, having been unable to come to a definite conclusion as to the merits of one particular style, have each determined to launch their own. No sooner has a close examination of a tight-fitting coat, which reaches but a little way below the waist, convinced you that the coat must stick closely to its wearer, than your theory is completely upset by another which scarcely reaches the skirt and falls straight and flat quite clear of the figure. In a third the outgoing line of the coat is continued by the skirt, so that the whole suggests an isosceles triangle, with the neck as apex, whilst yet another follows the lines of the figure as far as the waist line, where it is fitted with a full basque or peplum reaching below the hips.

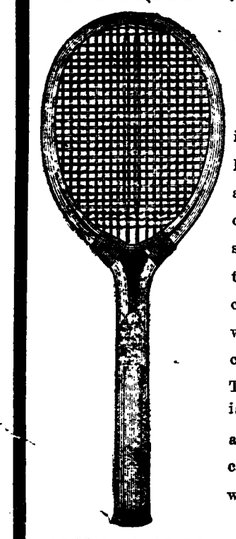
An interesting revival is machine stitching, which plays a conspicuous part on some of the latest tailored models, on which too, buttons, braid, and strapping—in moderation—are not accounted out of place, whilst patent leather plays its part in schemes of decoration designed for dress of this genre.

A CHEMIST'S WARNING TO DYSPEPTICS.

DRUGS THAT DECEIVE.

"To the majority of sufferers from indigestion and dyspepsia drugs are a curse instead of a blessing" remarked an eminent chemist recently. "The same might also be said of various artificial digestants. Pepsin, for instance, is widely used by dyspeptics. Now pepsin may be very valuable to the aged or to a person whose stomach is weak from long illness, but careful research has proved that in most cases of indigestion and dyspepsia the stomach is quite healthy and the digestive organs unimpaired—*the trouble is entirely due to acid in the stomach and consequent fermentation of the food contents.* Artificial digestants are, of course, useless in such cases, and I know of no drug which can be safely employed; but practically all chemists stock a simple antacid known as *bisurated* magnesia, and this, so far as I know, is the only preparation recommended by physicians and use in hospitals as an effective antacid and food corrective. I have taken *bisurated* magnesia myself and have recommended it to a great many people at different times and have never yet heard of a case where it has failed. Next time you experience pain after eating, with flushed face, heartburn, flatulence, etc., get some of this pure *bisurated* magnesia from your chemist and take half a teaspoonful in a little warm or cold water. It will instantly neutralise the harmful acid and prevent all possibility of food fermenting in your stomach. But, whatever you do, avoid drugs, and also be sure you get the pure *bisurated* magnesia, for the market is flooded with crude mixtures of bismuth and magnesia, which in my opinion are likely to do more harm than good." 3149.

FAVOURITE RACKET.



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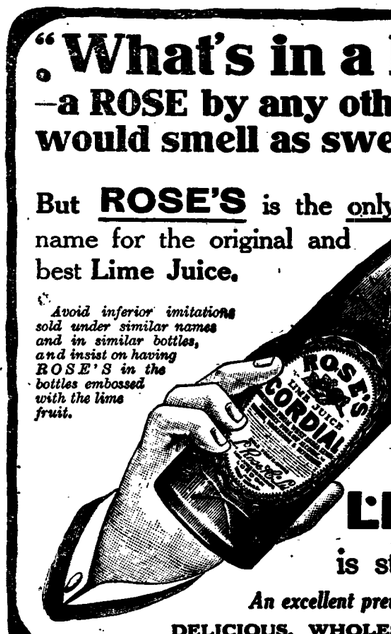

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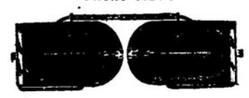

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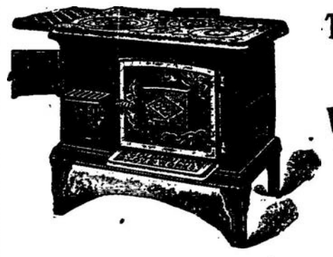

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